# 

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## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 30, 1850.

For the National Era. THE PUBLIC HEART.

THE RULE OF RIGHT-MAN'S MORAL SENSE.

BY ISAAC H. JULIAN.

" I will p'ace within them as a guide My umpire Conscience"
God in Milton.

Oh! listen to the throbbings of the mighty public heart! Beating strong for Truth and Justice, bidding knave an tyrant start!
God is speaking in its cadence, He gave its earliest tone And it still repeats the harmony nearest to his throne!
As, like a fount outgushing in purity and force,
It springs and swells eternally, aspiring to its Source.

Is human nature wholly false? Does Mammon reign s preme?
Is there no ling'ring ray divine, its darkness to redeem?

Let ragan Atheus answer, treading lucre in the dust, Heeding not her great Themistocles, but Aristides Just; Let Greece united answer, when Flaminius' decree Awoke the thunder of her voice for new-found liberty! Let Brita'n's millious answer, who, forgetting their ow

Struck eight hundred thousand manacles from slavery crouching throngs,
And antedated heavenly bliss in grateful freemen's songs

Yes, the self-same sun whose morning beams shone sadly And melancholy beauty of the slave-th-onged Isles of balm Heard their song of freedom rise at eve to Heaven like a

Let flery France make answer-never cail her struggle Behold her crying unto God for liberty again!

While the tempests on her gather, who, with con With a glory streaming round him, rises up to still th Tis the poet Christian statesman, immortal Lamartine!

speaks-and rage and clamor, and the cry for human Are drown'd in cheers of liberty, and songs of brotherho Nation calleth unto nation, as deep answereth unto deep-And lo, thy soul, Columbia! arouses as from sleep!
Arouses—and the fetters which bound her in her shame,

Part asunder at her rising, as flax before the flame! Now bind again her pinions, lying statesmen! if you can. And quell her pulse's throbbings for the holy rights of man Ye are wise in sordii craftiness, ye are men of mighty

And though, like Alpine summits, ye may soar aloft-t

Your strength is as the slender reed's, swayed by the ex ning breeze;
For the fount of human feeling, in an exhaustless tide, s pouring forth a lava flood to whelm you in your pride!

Oh! listen to the throbbings of the mighty public heart! God is speaking in each cadence: "Let your sordid aim

my Truth and Right!

Mount Vernon, Linn County, Iowa.

#### For the National Era. APOLONIA JAGIELLO.

During a late visit to Washington, it was my good fortune to become acquainted with Mile Jagiello, the Hungarian heroine, who was then staying at the house of her friend, M. Tyssowski. Becoming much interested in her, I requested to be allowed to write a sketch of her "strange eventful history"-knowing that, in so doing, should not only give myself a rare pleasure, but rilliant career of the brave woman-soldier is more a dazzling dream of romance than a simple reality. To assist me in this pleasant work, a friend of Mlle. Jagiello, Major Tochman, of Washington, was so kind as to furnish me with some memoranda of facts, which she had communi cated to him; and upon this authority I shall proceed in my brief biography. These notes are not life and personal relations of the heroine; but I understand that there are reasons why matters of this kind should not now be made public.

Apolonia Jagiello was born in Lithuania. part of the land where Thaddeus Kosciusko spent his first days. She was educated at Cracow the ancient capital of Poland-a city filled with monuments and memorials sadly recalling to the mind of every Pole the past glory of his native land. There, and in Warsaw and Vienna, she passed the days of her early girlhood. She was about nineteen when the revolution of 1846 broke out at Cracow. "That revolution," says Major Toch- which man, "so little understood in this country, although of brief duration, must and will occupy an important place in Polish history. It declared the emancipation of the peasantry and the abolition of hereditary rank, all over Poland; proclaimed equality, personal security, and the en- arms, but in ways and capacities not less honorjoyment of the fruits of labor, as inherent rights f all men living on Polish soil. It was suppressed by a most diabolical plot of the Austrian Govnment. Its mercenary soldiery, disguised in against the nobility the ignorant portion of the peasantry in Gallicia, which province, with other parts of ancient Poland, had to unite in insurrection with the republic of Cracow. They were made to believe, by those vile emissaries, that the object of the nobility was to take advantage of the approaching revolution, to exact from them higher duties. In the mean time the civil and military officers of the Austrian Government circulated proclamations, at first secretly, then publicly, offering to the peasants rewards for every head of a nobleman, and for every nobleman delivered into the hands of the authorities alive. Fourteen hundred men, women, and children, of noble families, were murdered by the thus ex- fought twice against the Austrians commanded cited and misled peasantry, before they detected the fraud of the Government. This paralyzed the revolution already commenced in Cracow.

"The Austrian Government, however, did not easants perceived it, they arrayed themselves with the friends of the murdered victims, and showed so energetic a determination to insist on the rights which the revolution at Cracow promised to secure to them, that the Austrian Go ment found itself compelled to grant them many

Jagiello, who was then in Cracow, took an active of the patriots who first planted the white eagle tient capital of her country, and was one of the

with all civil and military power in the Republic. He was elevated to the dictatorship for the time of its danger, and by him was issued the celebrated manifesto declaring for the people of Po- an expression of great determination, but her

land the great principles of liberty to which we smile is altogether charming. In that the woman

n the employ of our Government. After the Polish revolution which con n Cracow was suppressed, Mlle. Jagiello reassumed female dress, and remained undetected for her again at Cracow, in the midst of the combatants. Alas! that revolution was but a dream-it

accomplished nothing-it perished like all other European revolutions of that year, so great in grand promises, so mean in fulfilment. But her with flashing eyes, refusing to appear in the their fire is yet smouldering under the ashes covering the Old World-ashes white and heavy as death to the eye of the tyrant, but scarcely hiding the red life of a terrible retribution from the prophetic eye of the lover of freedom.

Mile. Jagiello then left Cracow for Vienna,

where she arrived in time to take a heroic part in the engagement at the faubourg Widen. But her chief object in going to Vienna was to inform herself of the character of that revolution, and to carry news to the Hungarians, who were then in the midst of a revolution, which she and her countrymen regarded as involving the liberation of her beloved Poland, and presaging the final regeneration of Europe. With the aid of devoted friends, she reached Presburg safely, and from that place, in the disguise of a peasant, was conveyed by the Hungarian peasantry carrying provisions for the Austrian army, to the village of St. Paul.

After many dangers and hardships in crossing the country occupied by the Austrians, after swimming on horseback two rivers, she at last on the 15th of August, 1848, reached the Hungarian camp, near the village of Eneszey, just before the battle there fought, in which the Austrians were defeated, and lost General Wist. This was the first Hungarian battle in which our heroine is over all. took part as volunteer. She was soon promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and, at the request of her Hungarian friends, took charge of a hospital in Comorn. Whilst there, she joined, as volunteer, the expedition of 12,000 troops, under the command of the gallant General Klapka, which made a sally, and took Raab. She returned in safety to Comorn, where she remained, superin- sake, as well as your own. They tell us you're

She came to the United States in December last, with Governor Ladislas Ujhazy and his fammost enthusiastic welcome.

I know that some of my gentle and delicate hour of uprising and fierce struggle came at last, could she do otherwise than join her brothers? with them for the one glorious cause—a great purpose, making strong her girlish arm, and the dawn of a great hope brightening in her eyes. Ah! those beautiful eyes! How often must her brave followers, when sad and disheartened, have turned to them for cheer and guidance, drinking fresh courage from those fountains of light.

The eagerness with which our heroine too part in the Hungarian revolution, proved that her patriotism was not confined within the narrow limits of her native land; that she loved almost idolized—a mother whose moonlight smile freedom even more than Poland. In the situation which she so readily filled in the hospital at fulness over his whole young life. She was his Comorn, as the patient nurse of the wounded and only remembered parent, and remembered as althe comforter of the dying, she revealed beneath ways a sufferer. He had left his college cares to the heroism of the soldier the tenderness of the follow her to the far South, and there soothe her woman -- a heart within a heart. The hand which last hours. She had breathed out her calm life gratify my countrywomen, to most of whom the had clenched the sword with a firm grasp, and on his shoulder, and he had come back to active been stained with the base blood of the Austrian, life with the "shadow of a great grief" on his looked very soft and fair as it smoothed the pillow of the sick, or held the cooling draught to fever-parched lips; and the eye which had looked Duly into the morass of Melancholy. He felt steadily on the mad rush, the flame and tumult of that her angel eye was watching him from the the fight, and flashed its beautiful defiance in the skies; he knew how she would have striven to face of the advancing foe, grew wondrous pitiful nurture in his heart those seeds of patience, for as it gazed upon the bleeding and prostrate pa- titute, and disinterestedness, which she had as full as I could desire in regard to the private triot, and dropped fast tears on the dead brow planted there from her own. "I will fulfil a desof a fellow-soldier.

grand race of women. They do not assume the garb and take the arms of the soldier, nor do his of study, and wrestled with the masters of old, as terrible work, because they are stern, and hard, and warlike by nature, but because all that is love-are at stake. They fight with and for the weik for the weight of duty he laid upon it; and best loved of their hearts-their great hearts which cannot comprehend a feeling that would cause them to shri''s from the side of a father, a husband, or a broth er, in the hour of extremes peril. Their courage, after all, is of that quality

Pecking the hand that hovers o'er its mate.'

Many were the heroines actively engaged in dignity. erving the cause of Freedom during the Hungarian struggle. Not alone in the saddle and under able, though perhaps less imposing. General Pragay, in his work on Hungary, says:

" No sooner had Windischgrätz gratified himself with executions by the dozen, and guarded the bastions of Vienna with cannon, than he marched his disposable force, amounting to 72,000 men, upon Hungary. It was quite impossible to resist such a power in extended cantonments, and after several unimportant actions, Gorgey ordered a general retreat to Raab, in the middle of December. Here intrenchments were thrown up, on which the noblest ladies worked with their delic

A sister of Kossuth served during the war as general superintendent of hospitals; Mile. Mary Lagos served as adjutant in the brigade of General Asherman. She was taken prisoner, and her fate is unknown. Mlle. Cawl served as captain; she was a niece of General Windischgrätz, and by her uncle. She was taken prisoner in a battle fought against the infamous Haynau, and shot

by his order. Not vainly have those glorious women dar and struggled, and endured, and died. The world needs such lessons of heroic devotion-of the ness-and their names, wreathed with the rose, and sunburnt as a Seminole!" the laurel, and the cypress, shall be kept in sweet, and proud, and mournful remembrance, while heroes are honored, and great deeds can rouse human hearts, and while the tyrant is hated of

man and accursed of God. Mile. Jagielle is now with us. She seems to regard the land of her adoption with admiration and affection, though looking on its beauty and grandeur through the tearful eyes of an exile.

Those of my readers who have never seen the Hungarian, or rather Polish heroine, may be in short. Make a lesser star of yourself, and you handfull of heroes who fought the battle near terested in hearing something of her personnel may shine out your appointed time."

Pedgorse, against a ten-fold stronger enemy. Mr. She is now about twenty-four, of medium height, "You mistake me, sir; indeed, I am not ambi-

Tyssowski, now of Washington, was then invested and quite slender. Her arm and hand are especially delicate and beautiful, and her figure round and graceful. She is a brunette, with large dark eyes, and black, abundant hair. Her lips have

have already alluded. He is now a draughtsman comes out; it is arch, soft, and winning-a rare an indescribable smile. Her manner is simple and engaging, her voice is now gentle or mirthful, now earnest and impassioned-sometimes sounds like the utterance of some quiet, homefew weeks in that city. From thence she re- love, and sometimes startles you with a decided moved to Warsaw, and remained there and in the ring of the steel. Her enthusiasm and intensity neighboring country, in quiet retirement among of feeling reveal themselves in almost everything her friends. But the revolution of 1848 found she says and does. An amusing instance was told me when in Washington. An album was one day handed her, for her autograph. She took it with a smile; but on opening it at the name of M. Bodisco, the Russian ambassador, pushed it from

> same book with "the tool of a tyrant!" Yet, after all, she is one to whom children go feeling the charm of her womanhood, without being awed by her greatness. She bears herself with no military air; there is nothing in her manner to remind you of the camp, though much to tell you that you are in the presence of no ordinary woman.

The life of a soldier, with its dangers and privations, with all its fearful contingencies, was not sought by Jagiello for its own sake, nor for the glory it might confer, but was accepted as the means to a great end. She believed that the path of her country led through the Red Sea of revolution, to liberty and peace, and stood up bravely by the side of that country. Her young heart fired, and her slender arm nerved with a courage that knew not sex.

As the women of America have given their admiration to her heroism, they will give also, and more abundantly, their sympathy to her misfortune. She bears to our shores a weary and an almost broken heart. May she here find repose and consolation, while awaiting that brighter day, which shall as surely dawn for her unhappy country, as freedom is the primal right of man, as oppression is a falsehood and a wrong, and as God

#### For the National Era BESSIE LINDSAY; OR, THE HOYDEN TAMED.

BY MARY IRVING.

"Come to our hearth and home, Charles-we

will give you a welcome for your poor mother's tending the hospital, until the capitulation of the | pining away off in that pent-up city, and going the way she went. Don't kill yourself studying, my boy; it's a sin, besides being a folly. Come out into the country for a bit of fresh air and ily, where she and her heroic friends received a fresh life! I haven't seen you for many a year, Charley; but if you're akin to the little shaver country women may shrink from a contemplation of the martial career of Mlle. Jagiello, or regard it with amazement and a half-fearful admiration.

But they must remember for what a country she girls enough to keep the old house lively, and not little blue-eyed, golden-curled fairy of nine came fought, with what an enemy she contended.
Loving Poland with a love which had all the strength and fervor of a religion, and hating its haughty and brutal oppressors with all the intensity of a high and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor strength and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and flavor of unrising and passionate nature, when the hour of unrising and passionate nature, when the passionate nature, when t cousin; and there's a sort of rising in my heart when I remember it, that gives me a kind of feeling of claim on you. So come, my boy, now don't refuse an old friend's homely, blunt way of asking. Come to us for the whole summer !"

Thus ran the warm-hearted letter which Charles Franklin stood reading, one pleasant eve of spring-time, by the twilight gleams that glanced through a high western window in a city block There was a grateful, almost buoyant smile on his countenance but it was unmistakably "cicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought." Charles Franklin had buried, six months before, a mother from her sick chamber had shed a sombre cheer

Yet he shrank not from the battle-field of tiny she shall smile upon!" was his resolve The daughters of Poland and Hungary are a With the vow of a high and holy profession upon his spirit, he threw himself again into the arena one who was determined to rifle their most hid der treasures. But the conflict with emotions thus dear to them on earth-home, honor, liberty, and notly conquered had left his spirit's tenement too sudden illness came to suspend for a time his

> plans.
>
> The sharp visage of his "tutelar Esculapius protruded itself through the doorway just as Charles was thoughtfully refolding his letter. "Walk in, walk in, Doctor! good evening! exclaimed he, advancing a chair, toward which the portly Dr. strode with a sort of impatient

> Books! books again !" growled he, thumping his knuckles upon the well-strewn study table beside him. "What were my orders, young

"Only recreation, Doctor! Positively I was tiring to death of nothing to do, so I took up my Prigenometry for an hour only." "Trigonometry be hanged! or you will be-

vorse off!" exclaimed the offended dignitary, frowning fearfully as he rolled up his cuffs for the preparation of some powders. "I wish you were well away from under this roof and my care! These obstinate fellows! they are enough to ruin any clever man's reputation !"

"Aha! well, Doctor, what do you think of de patching me into the country for a month or two? have just received an invitation from a kind old friend, a connection of my mother."

"Go! go! by all that's hopeful," exclain he physician. "There's no rest or respite for you here, I see plainly enough. Go upon a farmhoe corn-dig ruta-bagas - hunt - swim - flirt with the country girls; do anything but study ! and you may 'throw physic to the dogs,' with my hearty amen !"

"It is a journey of a hundred miles. Doct How soon is it advisable for me to set out?" "This week-to-morrow-by all means, if yo can. Be off with yourself forthwith ! and mind ! soul's greatness triumphant over mortal weak- don't let me see you again until you are as ruddy

> "But, Doctor," inquired Charles, laughing 'you are not serious in interdicting all study?"
> "Yes, youngster! all but the study of botany and black eyes, if you please! As for this rub-bish here, I positively forbid you to load your trunk with an inch of it. As you value your life, take heed! Take your eye off the valedictory, young man! You may blase up like the rocket, but your life will be almost as

The middle of a sultry afternoon landed Charles, dusty and weary enough with stage jolting, at the door of a fine, old-fashioned farmhouse. I shall not attempt its description; for Daguerreotypes of places, as well as of persons. are too likely to turn out only prim caricatures of their originals; and that, too, in proportion to the fascinations of said originals. Charles only saw, at the first glance, three elms that invitingly waved him forward, and two bulky maples which shaded the short and sanded avenue. A grayhaired man, with a calm, kind smile, stood on the oor-stone at its extremity to welcome him; and two or three heads were vaguely peeping out from behind the muslin curtain of the "best parlor"

"Charles Franklin, I'm sure, and no other!" exclaimed his warm welcomer, with a cordial but courtly grasp of the hand. "Like mother, like son, sure enough. I should have known you among a thousand. Walk in-walk in-never mind your fare!" and, hurrying him through two low doorways, 'Squire Lindsay (for such prefix the plain farmer bore) ushered him into the assemblage of his family.

A short, thin-featured, sharp-eyed "maiden, of an age beyond the "uncertain," quite formidable in a starched cap and immaculate apron, fixed Charles' eye at entering, as if by mesmeric power. She was whirring a wheel with the velocity of a small wind-mill, and turned upon him with a suddenness quite startling. "Aunt Hetty," as he afterwards learned to call her, or "Miss

Lindsay," as she was then introduced to him. was a well-meaning virago, whom no one but her allenduring, imperturbable brother would have retained at the head of his young family. "Every one has a vocation, and that vocation is determined by natural gifts." If this be true philosophy, Aunt Hetty had not mistaken hir own; for few could boast greater capabilities in the scrub-

bing and scolding line.

Mary Lindsay, her father's eldest—an invalid, with a slight veil of capriciousness and unrest over pale, regular features—was next brought to

"Milly, the next one, is in the south district. Charley; but if you're akin to the little shaver that used to chase my oxen and hunt my hens' teaching—you shou'd see her for the mage of her mother; and Julia is up country at school; but nests a dozen years ago, why, you'll still find here is my Rissy." Miss Theresa gave a demure

servation upon the scene before him wat called for; and feeling, at the same time, all a collegian's awkwardness in the presence of stranger ladies.

"Ah! you have not seen all yet! Bessie, Aunty—where's Bessie?"

"Sure enough! who would think to keep track of Bessie!" replied the quick-tongued damsel addressed. "I calculate she's chasing the cows or the sheep in the meadows a usual!"

the sheep in the meadows, as usual ! "No, Aunt Hetty, she's riding Leopold to water," spoke up little Bella. "I spy her! There—

sitting, just in time to see a bay horse dash past at a most alarming pace, ridden by a gipsy-looking girl, without saddle or stirrup—her sunbonnet swinging back in the wind and dust, with her tangled hair.

"Bessie is a sad romp!" observed the father, with a quiet, apologetic smile; "but we hope she will tame to something at last. Come, Charles,

It was at the tea-table that Charles's curiosity was first gratified with a fair gaze at the Amazon," as he mentally christened her. Looking up hopelessly from the deluge of sweetmeats with which Aunt Hetty had inundated his plate, with which Aunt Fletty had inundated his place, he encountered the gaze of a pair of piercing black eyes in the doorway. The locks were tamed into some sort of submission to conventional usages; but the dress—alas for Aunt Hetty's washing and

mending!—
"Bessie! I'm ashamed of you—go straight up stairs and change your dress!"
"I don't believe she has a whole one, ma'am," observed Mary, in a despairing undertone.
"This was the last clean one, put on this morn-

"Come in, then—you're a disgrace to your family! Aren't you ashamed to own yourself to your Cousin Charles?"

There was a frank wilfulness and wild grace in the manner of the little hoyden, as she came to take the hand he extended to her, that roused

"Thirteen, sir. I'm abashed to say it. Shought to be quite a young lady this by time." "Time enough—time enough!" soliloquized the father, indifferently, taking up the thread of political conversation which has contracted bed olitical conversation which

"I wonder whether she is tamable!" thought Charles, as he laid his head upon the down pillow of the "spare chamber" that night; and, with a resolution to try a new experiment in human na-ture, he fell soleep to dream of Petruchio and the "Tamed Shrew."

"Tamed Shrew."
He very soon found that whatever good facul-ties the child possessed were locked up in an ob-stinate, almost defiant indifference to whatever wore the garb of authority. Affection was the key to unlock her nature, and that key had been seldom applied. Bessie occupied the most unen-viable situation of "the youngest-but-one" in a

viable situation of "the youngest-out-one" in a large family: the scape-goat on whom all the ill-humor of old and young was sure to be visited, while her favored little sister was petted almost to the point of being spoiled.

"Bessie, come along here!" shricked her aunt "Bessie, come along here!" shrieked her aunt from the back door, on the next Monday morning, as the object of her vengeance was chasing a de-voted hen through the mazes of the farm-yard. "Come right along to your arithmetic lesson! Bella tells that you're a whole week behind your

"I don't care!" shouted Bessie, as she grasped "I don't care!" shouted Bessie, as she grasped the hen by her extended wings, tripping over a sand heap in her haste, and rolling down a de-clivity with her capture. "You know what 'don't care' comes to, little

Miss Good-for-nothing!" exclaimed Aunt Hetty, rushing from her suds to take captive the fallen captor. But she was too late.

love running!"
"Love running! that is very evident, little

gipsy! and what else do you love?"
"I love my father!" she exclaimed—a quick
ray from the heart-mirror within lighting up her ne eyes.
"And your sisters?"

"N—no, not all. Mary, sometimes, when she s not touchy, and Rissy well enough, but"—
"And Bella? she is a sweet little cherub."
"Yes—but she tells tales of me," murmured Bessie, rather bitterly.
"And Aunt Hetty?" added Charles, demurely.
"No! I hate Aunt Hetty!" replied the child, mergetically. energetically.

"And study?" The mischievous smile would wreathe his lips this time, and Bessie's penetrating glance took it in.

"Pshaw!"
"But tell me what you do love?" persisted he-

"fishing?"

"Yes! fishing and berrying—and robins and bluebirds—and clover-heads and chickens—and lambs—and Carlo—and Leopold—and?"

"Do you love me, Bessie?"

She glanced at him, as if suspecting some new quiz. "I don't know yet. You don't look soold-ish—and you run pretty well. Ha!" and Bessy shouted a merry peal, that waked the twilight schoos of the "good green word."

echoes of the "good green wood."
"I think we must be friends," said Charles pulling her to the grass beside him. "Come, make me your confidant. You were in disgrace at school to-night? For what? An arithmetical

"Yes, sir."
"And you don't 'love' to study arithmetic?"
"No! I hate all study with all my heart!"

"That is a foolish hatred, my child!"
"Just what Aunt Hetty tells me," she replied,
with an indifferent smile.
"But you are not always to be a little girl,
Bessie. What will you make of yourself when you grow to a woman?"
"What will I be?" she repeated, as if the thought were a new one. "A washerwoman?"
She laughed. "No, I rather guess not. Would

you hire me?"
"But you are likely to be nothing better, if you never learn anything."

"Bessie, I'll make a bargain with you."
"Well!"

"If you will give me lessons in running and scrambling, I will give you lessons in arithmetic. "Will you really, though, cousin?" she ex-claimed, amused by the novelty of the idea. "Yes! I will be at your call for a race in any weather, if you will recite the lessons I shall give you; and they shall be short and easy ones. There! this shall be a secret of our own—not

even papa shall know it !" Bessie jumped from the knoll in ecstasy, and flew for her dog-eared arithmetic. For a few days all went on swimmingly. Bessie cultivated the society of her slate with all assiduity, and

then sprang gleefully to her ramble or her ride with "Cousin Charley." Saturday afternoon came. The sun shone cell. Charles was away; Bessie found her wits entangled among the mysteries of decimal fractions. A humble-bee went buzzing past the blind, and she wished herself in its place. Wishing soon led to acting; book and slate were thrown down at one sudden impulse, as she tumbled out of the window in chase of a gold-speckled butterfly. Once in her native element, she was as irrespondent as a figh from the coars. Surset cannot be a sufferent the coars. Surset cannot be a sufferent the coars. coverable as a fish from the ocean. Sunset came, bringing the remorse of duty undone, and the foreboding of a friend offended. "He will scold me, perhaps," thought she. "I don't care!" but her thoughtful countenance belied the expression

it strove to assume.

Charles spoke no word of reproof; but the shade of disappointment that stole over his face was a weightier punishment. That night, for the first time in her life, Bessie hid a candle under her apron when she was sent to bed; and, lighting it, finished her task before she went soundly to sleep. And the smile of grateful encourage-ment when next she laid it before Cousin Charles gave a new thrill of joy to her being. Charles, on his part, was learning lessons not less valua-ble. The study of the rocks and flowers, among which his nimble-footed cousin led him, was a daily joy; and the study of that same little cous y's character became his most delightful one.
Did you ever watch the unfolding of that bud of immortality—a child's spirit—and feel your heart grow young again in its fragrance? If so, you will not smile at the hitherto isolated colle-gian, who had thrown off all the constraints of his

boy, with all a boy's feelings and impulses.
"Down! Carlo, down!" cried Bessie to he pet dog, as he was scampering up a steep bank, at whose top a magnificent cardinal flower was tow-ering. She had set her heart upon culling it for her cousin's herbarium. The dog saw her in full chase, and sprang gleefully forward, crushing the precious treasure at one bound. Bessie's wild will was aroused; she caught up the nearest stone in a twinkling, and threw it with all her force at the little animal, before Charles could seize her uplifted arm. The poor dog fell, moaning bitter-

—its leg was broken.
"Bessie, it was cruel! it was unwomanly!" ex claimed her cousin, in indignant tones, as he sprang past her to the wounded animal. Her cheeks were yet crimsoned with the surges of

passion.
"I don't care! I was never cut out to be we manly!"
And she bounded off into the thick wood.
"Untamable!" ejaculated Charles, sighing

he bore home the poor victim of her rashness, and carefully bandaged its leg.

Bessie stole remorsefully to its kennel, three hours later, more miserable than she had ever known herself before. The little animal looke up beseechingly, and licked the hand which she timidly reached to it. She burst into an agony of tears.
"Oh! my poor Carlo! I wish it was my leg

that had been broken! And Cousin Charles wi never, never love me again—and I deserve it: Oh dear, dear! I wish I was dead!" She looked up; for Cousin Charles stood lean ing against the pear-tree near. With an impulse new to her, she sprang forward, and with a fresh uncontrollable burst of tears, said—

"Forgive me, oh forgive me, and love me again Cousin Charles!"

And Bessie was forgiven and loved. And Bessie was forgiven and loved.

The evening before the day of his departure came. Charles had fulfilled all the good Doctor's prescriptions, even to the matter of flirtation, if the escorting his gay, good-humored cousin Theresa to all the singing schools and simple soirées of the country might be viewed in the light the tongue of gossip poured upon it. But his rambles, by sunlight and moonlight, were with our little Bessie alone. The originality of the child's spirit delighted him, the more that he felt it to be a mine worked by his hand only.

rushing from her suds to base captor. But she was too late.

"I don't care!" laughed again Bessie, springing like a squirrel to her feet, and flying beyond the reach of even her voice.

"Was there ever such a young one!" solilouized the crest-fallen Aunt Hetty, returning to her wash-tub, and wisely exhausting her ire upon its contents.

Descia returned in the anticipated disgrace at Descia returned in the anticipated disgrace at the contents.

Contents of the brook while they chattered to the publics below—"quite grown into Aunt Hetty's ideal of a useful member of society!"

"Oh, Cousin Charles, indeed I never can be anywout that

"We must send Bessie to boarding-school!"
exclaimed the delighted father, as some of her drawings were laid before him by her enthusias-

Bessie's countenance fell.

"It would be so tedious!" she murmured.

"Don't you think I should be expelled the first week. Cousin?"

Delivered in the House of Representatives, Aug. 30, 1850. The House having under consideration Senate bill respecting the boundary between Texas and New Mexico, with the pending amendments-

Mr. CLARKE said : Mr. SPEAKER: I rise with much hesitation. the gentlemen who voted together on two occasions—to reject the Texas boundary bill, and that it was not in order to add to that bill the Senate bill giving a Territorial Government to New Mexico-instead of any abstract impropriety of

the votes themselves.

The gentlemen whose votes my colleague scru-The gentlemen whose votes my colleague soru-tinizes are his equals in place, and perhaps in pa-triotism, and holding themselves amenable to their constituents and their consciences, will not be greatly moved because my colleague has seen fit to vituperate. For one, I am content to do what is right, and shall not be deterred from that course because others, who usually vote in opposition units with me.

opposition, unite with me.

The bill which I voted to reject on its first reading, gives, in my estimation, at least seventy thousand square miles of territory, now free, to Texas, and of course to irremediable and hope-Texas, and of course to irremediable and hopeless slavery—a tract of territory nine times as large as the State of Massachusetts. It gives it actment.

believe, is the reason for the peculiar shape of the nia, New Mexico, and Utah. territory ceded to Texas. Look at the map, and lis curious to note, in the see "the tracks of the beast!" The same bill, under the pretence of indemnity for surrendering to us all that part of New Mex-

Texas ten millions of dollars, (\$10,000,000). Again: by clear and undoubted concert of action, the Senate bill giving a Territorial Government to New Mexico, without the Ordinance of '87, (the Wilmot Proviso—the freedom clause,) is moved as an additional section to the bill. The Speaker

Like a hell-broth boil and bubble Double, double, toil and trouble; Fire burn, and cauldron bubble.'

We shall see whether the "hell-broth" which

We shall see whether the "hell-broth" which the gentleman has concocted for others, will not be commended to his own lips.

The simple proposition is, I have voted against ceding to Texas, and irremediable and hopeless slavery, seventy thousand square miles of free territory, the sovereignty and the sqil. I have voted not to pay Texas \$10,000,000, on the false pretence of indemnity for territory ceded to the United States; and I have also voted not to unite the Senate bill to give a Territorial Government to New Mexico without the clause of freedom inserted; and have done so in company with gentlemen of different politics. This is the plain issue between my respected colleague and myself.

Many, very many of those who thought like myself on this issue, no doubt voted, not to reject the bill in the first instance, hoping to amend it; hoping, no doubt, to get a different and better boundary, and to strike out the money clause, in whole or in part, and to add to the Territorial Government the "Wilmot Proviso." I respect and honor these gentlemen and their motives—freedom and patriotism have no better friends than they; but the action of the friends of this bill has already demonstrated which was the safer vote. I know nothing of the tricks and legerdemain of legislation. I found in this bill nothing that pleased me, nothing that would be satisfactory to my constituents. I found that it proposed to rob the Treasury of its money, and freedom of its territory; and that, too, under the false pretence that we were receiving a vast tract of counits territory; and that, too, under the false pre-tence that we were receiving a vast tract of country from Texas, and were equitably bound to pay her debts. I struck at the bill the first opportuher debts. I struck at the bill the first opportunity that occurred, and shall thus continue to strike till it is dead, dead, dead, or is passed, and then shall still hope it may be vetoed at the other end of the Avenue. I shall offer no factious opposition; and, if the bill is passed and approved, shall submit to the will of the majority, and console myself with the reflection that the theory of the Government has been vindicated, though justice has been outraged.

My respected colleague, on the contrary, votes for the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery agreety thousand square miles of free territory.

"Was there ever auon a young one!" solido-quized the crest-fallen Aunt Hetty, returning to her wash-tub, and wisely exhausting her ire upon its contents.

Bessie returned in the anticipated diagrace at eve, but fied out of hearing of Bella's tale, and her aunt's redoubled vituperation, with heighten end color, and a quick glance at her stranger cousin.

"I will find her out," thought Charles, as he seized his hat and followed the fugitive. In the garden, behind the hay-mow, among the chickens, he sought her in vain, nutil, passing suddenly around an angle of the farmer's winter wood-pile, he came upon her, sitting upon a round, green log, twisting her lips with her fingers, and actually sobbing with the vexation she had affected not for the first of the sought with the vexation she had affected not for the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery secut yhousand square miles of free territory, the public below—"Guite grown into Aunt Hetty's it is only you that her aunt's redoubled vituperation, with height, and the resolutions predicated on this option of the Canadian and the substitution of the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery secut yhousand square miles of free territory, and the public below—"Record, That the Whig party of the State of New York, Intitude, and the public below—"Record, That the Whig party of the State of New York, Intitude, and the public of the Contact with the interior, and the calculation of the secund head of the state of the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery secut yhousand square miles of free territory, and the state of the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery secut yhousand square miles of free territory, and the substitution of the state of the with growth the state of the bill which cedes to Texas and to slavery secut yhousand square miles of free territory, and the state of the public of the Canadian and the secution of the state of the

tious!" replied Charles, with a slight glow suffusing his pale cheek.

"Don't talk that to me!" rejoined the Doctor, incredulously. "Tis a wonderful age, this! Men imagine mind works by steam, like their new-fangled inventions. Why, it would kill an ox to sit bent as you young gentlemen bend over your books, through two-thirds of the blessed may corner. Good evening, sir! a pleasant journey to you. Good bye!"

And the Doctor, a wiser worthy than some of his cotemporaries, slammed together his portmanteau, and bowed himself out.

The widdle of some was connied to the little wise of the less of the less of the size of the less of the size of the less of the le When the next year brought Farmer Lindsay's amateur assistant to his post and to his working-frock again, he almost started with surprise at the apparition that sprang first and foremost to greet him. The "little hoyden" of thirteen was completely disguised in the bright, liveteen was completely disguised in the bright, liveteen was completely agree with a sprangfully group will of a working. Still lide colleague or the sphicatof fete and Heaven's

I am not here to impugn the wisdom of Provi-

dence, or to assert the folly that Providence works without a plan; but God has his agents and his means, and they are a part of his decrees. I be-lieve, too, that it is decreed that slavery shall not prevail in the Territories we have lately acquired; and I further believe that the laws which we are sent here to enact, are part and parcel of the means decreed for its exclusion. From the prinweek, Cousin?"

"For my sake, and for your father's, try, Bessie!" whispered Charles. And Bessie woke a worthy resolve. The same day that carried her to — Female Seminary, saw her self-appointed tutor arranging his lonely little room in the Theological Seminary of a distant city.

[TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES E. CLARKE, OF NEW YORK,

On the Bill establishing the Boundary between Texas and New Mexico.

means decreed for its exclusion. From the principles asserted by my colleague I dissent in toto. The Wilmot Provise is only a reassertion, under this new name, of a great principle of human liberty 'older than the Republic—a principle which will last as long as the Republic aball endure. It showed itself in the petitions of our fathers to the King of England to prohibit the slave trade; it was reiterated by those primary assemblies which embodied and gave form to those complaints and grievances which preceded and produced the Revolution; it was emblazoned in our Declaration of Independence, and was enacted as an efficient and enduring principle by our wise forefathers in the Ordinance of 1787, as our wise forefathers in the Ordinance of 1787, as their unanimous, moral, political sense and senti-ment. Will my learned colleague look to the ment. Will my learned colleague look to the record, and inform himself what part these great men, whose names he recounts, enacted in the passage of the Ordinance of 1787? If human accents could penetrate the dull, cold ear of death, how would the bones of those departed patriots rattle in their coffins when it was alleged that the Ordinance of 1787? Mr. Speaker: I rise with much hesitation, in their coffins when it was alleged that the Oraware of the great value of time, and of my inability to gain attention; but the attack of my colleague [Mr. Brooks] obliges me to reply, or to seem to admit that I have been guilty of some great legislative impropriety. The remarks of the greatlegislative impropriety. The remarks of the gentleman were intended, not to instruct us the gentleman were intended, not to instruct us how we should vote hereafter, but to inflict punishment for votes already given; and the chief burden of his remarks was the incongruity of the gentlemen who voted together on two occabolder emotion when he reflects on these magnifi-cent results? Suppose our wise forefathers had thought as my theological colleague thinks, had entertained his fatalism, and had left all these matters "to the providence of Almighty God,"
would that providence have been "a cloud by
day and a pillar of fire by night" to exclude slavery from this young empire?
Alas! alas! sad experience has taught us that

wherever the question of the existence of slave y is left, as my respected colleague proposes to leave it, to "God's undisturbed decrees," there slavery has invariably found and ever will find its way. Repeal the laws of the State of New York prohibiting slavery, and much as we are opposed to the institution, hundreds of families would have

omestic slaves.

I venture to say that there is no way of effect-

large as the State of Massachusetts. It gives it in such shape that it embraces on three sides a tract of Indian territory two hundred and ten miles square, with the Missouri Compromise line only to be run, for its northern boundary you have a new shaveholding State, as soon as it shall please the white man to quarrel away the Indians.

Of the intention to make that Indian Tarritory. Of the intention to make that Indian Territory into a slave State, I have no doubt; and that, I and the slave State, I have no doubt; and that, I

and on the same page, and in the adjoining col-umn—as though sneering at each other—the sayings of my colleague, and the sayings of the

on the same subject.

As my colleague [Mr. Brooks,] is a capital reader, and has a voice musical as an organ, and loud as a trumpet, will he favor me by reading what our friend from North Carolina says upon this vexed question:

what our friend from North Carolina says upon as an additional section to the bill. The Speaker decides that this is in order, and I vote, in common with political opponents, that it is not in order.

I do this under the impression that it is the intention of those who nurse these bills, and who hope to collect and tinker up the shattered fragmenes of the Senate's discarded "Omnibus," to move the previous question, and of course cut off all debate and all amendment. Subsequent events have fully justified my suspicions; for no sconer does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Ashmun] get the floor, than he moves the previous question.

For these votes I have met with unmeasured abuse from my colleague; and not finding in his own vocabulary words sufficiently apt and vituperative, or drapery sufficiently ornate in which to clothe his ideas, he quotes upon us the incantation of the witches in Macbeth. Hear him:

"Gentlemen will pardon me, but some lines of Shakspeare run through my head, and I must let them out, in order to describe this composition:

"Fillet of a fenny snake, In the caulidron boil and bake; Eye of newt, and too go frog, Mode's fork, and blindworm's sting, Lizard's leg and owlet's wing.

For a charm of powerful trouble, Hear and Frage and tropical fraids, and the propose.

Mr. Speaker, both these gentlemen frayor this

Very well read! and apt to the purpose. Very well read! and apt to the purpose.

Mr. Speaker, both these gentlemen favor this bill; they are both willing to add to it the Territorial bill for the government of New Mexico; both insist that there shall be no clause of freedom inserted, and both are equally confident—the one that slavery can, the other that slavery the one that slavery can, the other that slavery cannot exist there; both are willing that it shall have at all events a fair chance. They are both willing to leave it to fate and time and chance to

Who shall decide when statesmen disagree? So

Who shall decide when statesmen disagree? So long as I do nothing to thwart the divine will—so long as I am acting in furtherance of and in obedience to these immutable decrees, I shall be content to remove all doubt upon the subject, and exclude slavery by law, and then it will be excluded, fate or no fate. The treasure that is safe without a lost is posset by less seek with out a lock is none the less safe with it.

My colleague [Mr. Brooks] asserts that the
Proviso ceased to be useful when the war ceased with Mexico, that afterwards it was a "useless, mischievous abstraction." The war ceased the mischievous abstraction." The war ceased the 2d day of February, 1848. In September of that year, about eight months after the Wilmot Proviso had, according to my colleague's present opinion, become "a useless, mischievous abstraction," the Whigs of New York held a State Convention at Utica for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors. Of that Convention are collegens was adictivatived. officers and Presidential electors. Of that Convention my colleague was a distinguished member, and he was one of the committee to report an address and resolutions. He reported an address, and that committee reported resolutions, in which he fully concurred, and so to the utmost extent endorsed the Wilmot Proviso, and proclaimed that the Whigs of New York were not

sing enemies of the extension of slavery. I re-peat a few lines from that eloquent and patri-otic address, and from those resolutions: otic address, and from those resolutions:

"If we can obtain a majority in Congress to prohibit the extension of silvery, or to maintain freedom where freedom already exists, we shall secure freedom in the territory we have conquered!"

It would be interesting to hear my colleague explain of what use a majority in Congress could be to prohibit slavery, if that majority is to let the subject entirely alone.

Again: in the resolutions predicated on this address, occurs the following:

"Resolved. That the Whig party of the State of Naw

only its friends, but its only safe friends; that we were and always had been the uncompromi-

[CONTINUED FROM FOURTH PAGE.] of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive, where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken, forthwith before such court, judge, or commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of ant in a summary man satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by affidavit, in writing, to be taken and certified by such court, judge, or commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some court, magistrate, justice of the peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an eath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy or other authority, as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person escaped, to make out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the subout and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the sub-stantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such rvice or labor was due, to the State or Territory which he or she was arrested, with author-

ity to such claimant, or his or her agent or attor-ney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back

to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing, under this fact, shall the testimony of such al-leged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the

certificates in this and the first section mentioned

shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he

houlten

escaped, and shall prevent all molectation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person, whomso-SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That any per-Sec. 7. And be it further chatted, I had any per-son who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or at-torney, or any person or persons lawfully assist-ing him, her, or them, from arresting such a fugi-tive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid; or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully as sisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuan authority herein given and declared; or shall aid, abet, or lassist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirect-ly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive, so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceed ing six months, by indictment and conviction be-fore the district court of the United States for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States; and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal con-duct, the sum of one thousand dollars for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt, in any of the district or territorial courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the

said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district and territorial courts, shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are rendered exclusively in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as out or custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such commissioner, warrant such cer tificate and delivery, inclusive of all services in ner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case, by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall als be entitled to a fee of five dollars each for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance such commissioner as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such comer for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commissioner; and in general for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or commissioner in the premises, suc fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final deermination of such commissioner or not.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That upon affi-

davit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or their possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arres to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to re-move him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attor-ney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to over come such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants, while so employed, to officer and his assistants, while so employed, to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses, as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is de, and paid out of the treasury of the United

States.
SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall the service of the party to whom such service. rerritory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor shall be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved and also a consequent nade of the matters so proved, and also a gen made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record, authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being of the elerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory, or district, in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of secane and that the service. the fact of escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record, of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his rights to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which certificate shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Testing and transport such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Terri-tory from which he escaped: Provided, That noth-ing herein contained shall be construed as re-quiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its ab-sence, the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory profe compacts in least

er satisfactory proofs, competent in law.
Howell Corr.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM R. KING,
President of the Scaute pro tempore. Approved September, 18, 1850.
MILLARD FILLMORE

## GENERAL CASS RENOMINATED.

The late State Democratic Convention

The Democracy of Michigan must be in love

## THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

As but two months intervene between the djournment of the present session of Congress and the commencement of the next, we hope no subscriber will permit his subscription to expire during this brief period without renewing it at

Congress having adjourned, we shall devote ore attention to our Literary Miscellany, and o the discussion of some topics hitherto necessa rily neglected. The news department of the paper will also be better cared for.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS .- A friend writing from Fulton, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania,

Thaddeus Stevens to our next Congress. This hows that he has met our expectation. Mr. Stevens doubtless will be reëlected. He one of the few Representatives from Pennsylvia who have suffered no interest, no temptation, to impair their devotion to the cause of Freedom

#### ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses met last Monday, and adjourned ine dir, at twelve o'clock, after a session of ten

#### LARD OIL.

We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. mery, lard oil manufacturer at Cincinnati. Of he value of his manufacture we can speak inteligently, having for some months past been using his Lard Oil. The cost of it, delivered here in Washington, is scarcely more than half that of Sperm Oil, while it burns with as clear and beautiul a light, free from smoke or any unpleasant smell. We prefer it to any other material for lamps for

Mr. Emery has had large experience in the nanufacture, and has arrived as near perfection as may be.

#### OUR CITY.

Washington has received a new impulse within he last twelve months. Indications of a vigor ous prosperity everywhere meet the observer New houses for residences, many of them beautiful edifices, are going up in all quarters. The population of the city is rapidly increasing, having nearly doubled since 1840. It is now over forty thousand. The number of slaves has greatly decreased, and the impression is that there are scarcely more than six hundred in the city. Property is rising in value, and capitalists are busy in naking profitable investments.

Quite a liberal disposition was manifested by Congress, during the session just closed, to promote the welfare of the city. Provision was made for the enlargement of the Capitol, so as to afford better chambers to both branches of the National Legislature. An appropriation was also made for certain surveys, with a view to furnishing the city with an abundant supply of pure water-a most desirable object. And, it is hoped, that at the next session donations of lands may be made to aid in the establishment of a system of common school instruction, adequate to the wants of the prepared to submit to Congress a memorial on the subject, which, we doubt not, wil

valuable facts and suggestions. The American People will not be displeased to see the capital city of their Republic fostered by the liberality of their Representatives congregating here from the shores of two oceans.

It is a beautiful city, with but a single blot on its character, and that is steadily disappearing. The slave trade has been abolished, and we look forward to the time, not far distant, when the soil of the District shall be consecrated entirely to

## THE PASSENGER IN THE BOOT.

Mr. Benton is apt to be very pithy in colloquial comment. Conversing with a senatorial friend. the other day, about the Compromise or Omnibus in which he took so tender an interest, he remarked: Sir. there were four inside passengers in that Omnibus-there was California, sir; there was New Mexico; there was Texas; there was Utah, sir!-four inside passengers. There were two outside passengers, sir: There was the fugacious Slave Bill, and the District Slave-trade Abolition Bill. They could not be admitted inside, but they had outside seats, and the inside and outside passengers could be seen and known, sir. But there was another passenger, under the driver's seat, sir; carefully concealed in the boot, sir; breathing though chinks and holes like Henry Box Brown, sir-the Tariff, sir! But he had a worse fate than Box Brown-he was killedkilled in the House, sir-and I hope we shall have no more Omnibuses and no more passengers

in the boot, sir !" We do not vouch for the form of these sententious remarks, but we give the substance. That there was an agreement, written, signed and sealed, that the manufacturers of cotton, iron, and woollen, should be favored with increased protection, we do not undertake to say; but that the Representatives in Congress of these classes, had assurances from Southern friends of the Compromise measure, of alterations in the tariff favorable to their interests, there can be no doubt. The repeated defeat of the protectionists lately in the House of Representatives, shows the value of all such assurances. The "passenger in the boot" has been killed—killed stone dead.

## DISUNION MOVEMENTS

The Natchez Free Trader states that a tele graphic despatch has been received in that city from Vicksburgh, announcing that Governor Quitman was in the act of writing a proclamation, convening the Legislature on the 20th October; and a memorial has been sent to Governor Collier of Alabama, signed by Ex-Governor Gayle and some fifty other persons, requesting him to convene the Legislature with a view to calling a convention "to redress Federal outrage

There may be more importance in these disnion movements than we have imagined, but it seems to us that they are the work of a few disaffected malignants, who have certain ulterior objects to accomplish, which they do not now avow. We do not believe that they will be sus tained in any real disunion project by the masses of the People.

A beautiful list of Federal grievances the revo lutionary Conventions have to redress! For example—the admission of a free State into the Union-the concession to Texas of ninety thou sand square miles, which she never possessed, and the payment of ten millions of dollars for territory to which she never had a title-the organi zation of Territorial Governments without any restriction as to slavery—the passage of a fugacious bill, as Mr. Benton calls it, converting the free States into hunting grounds for the slave atchers!

They will not venture upon seces they. But, they will labor to consolidate the Slave Power, for the purpose of future aggression; to overawe the spirit of Emancipation; to organize a Public Sentiment in the South that by operating on the fears of the two old party orns, may control the next Preside election; to effect the introduction of Slavery Michigan re-nominated General Cass for the into the Territories of Utah and New Mexico Presidency in 1852, for the following reasons: and to pave the way for the annexation of Cuba, believe that no other name can be pre- as slave territory. They cannot be blind to the

Utah, and the majority of the Representatives in to the admission of future States, whether slaveholding or non-slaveholding—a pledge which cannot but embolden the designs of the Slave Power on Cuba. It is well understood, too, that the leading Democratic statesmen of the North are favorable to the acquisition of this island.

With such prospects of growth within the Union, and of regaining their ascendency, Messrs. Quitman, Towns, and their co-laborers, will not go out of it. The purposes of their agitation will soon be revealed.

It is folly to imagine that the Slavery Question will be settled by the measures of the present Congress. Were the Free Soil men to discontinue their efforts, the Southern Extensionists would not. They have not abandoned the idea of an "equilibrium," through which Slavery is to control the operations of the Government. They will not be satisfied with anything short of su-We have a well-grounded prospect of sending preme influence. Anti-Slavery men cannot lay aside their arms-cannot quit the struggle. The whole question of Freedom in the Territories is still undecided; and they will be obliged yet to meet the issue of Cuban annexation. Who doubts that General Cass, if it be necessary to secure his renomination as Presidential candidate, will announce his approbation of the policy of extending the American empire not only over the contin-

but the West Indian Archipelago?

The public mind of the North for the time lulled. Wearied with the struggle, it is willing to rest, in the hope that Freedom may be the gainer from the settlement of the questions in controversy. But, the quiet is transient. It is not in the nature of things that a free and an intelligent People should be long indifferent to the conspiracy of mischievous agitators to enlarge the area of Human Bondage. The Conventions, now in contemplation in the South, will show the North that between the antagonistic elements of Freedom and Slavery, a hollow truce may be occasionally patched up by adroit politicians, but there can e no solid, permanent peace.

The following review of the new volume of Poems by J. G. Whittier is from the pen of one able to do them justice.—Ed. Era.

#### SONGS OF LABOR AND OTHER POEMS.\*

Any talk about these poems seems most uncalled for in a journal in which so many of them have appeared, and whose readers so thoroughly understand and appreciate the peculiar powers and excellences of the author. But then, again, the columns to which these poems first gave a rare and attractive grace, should not be the last to hail and chronicle their appearance in a more enduring form-and, from those readers who know our author best, we are assured we may expect the readiest and heartiest response to our word or

Before proceeding with our article, however, we will, if we may be indulged in so unprecedented a digression, give our readers a glimpse of our own present surroundings. We are on the sea shore—the rock-bound coast of our poet's own glorious State. It is the sunniest yet softest of summer mornings, when the glory of heaven seems descending to wed with the beauty of earth. Be tween us and the ocean stands a dark pine-grove, but beneath and between the long branches swayed by the fresh morning wind, we can see the city. Our excellent Mayor, we learn, will be gleam and dashing of the waves, and the sound they give forth as they beat against the rocks time and scene could be chosen so in harmony with our subject-the poetry of the volume before us !-now fresh and invigorating like the airs of morning, clear and cheering as the summer sunlight-now mournful and prophetic, like the murmur of the solemn pines-and now, like the sea itself, rolling in upon us thought after thought of large volume and earnest power. In times of peace they come calm and continuous, with a steady, shoreward march, and with brightness on their crests-but when heaven is darkened by the exhalations of earth's wrongs and ills, when a stiff moral breeze is up and blowing, then they come dashing and surging, flinging their spray about. and making all tremble again with the great

shock of their meeting. The poetry of Whittier is eminently healthful and beneficent in its spirit. It exalts moral truth and sanctifies labor-it is the expression of a great humanity, and is ever in truest harmony with nature. More perhaps than any other poet Whittier is remarkable for the obviousness of his meaning and the directness of his thought. He decorates little by gilding or garlanding, and conceals nothing in mists and shadows-he never loiters by the way, or suffers himself to be beguiled into pleasant and winding by-paths. He seldom seeks to address our highest, most cultivated comprehension-is not exclusively the companion of our exalted moods-his largest thought may be received by a child in knowledge-he is the poet of every-day. He speaks to the hearts of the people a language they never fail to understand-stirring or tranquillizing, sweet or grand, it is always simple. His thoughts do no come to us by slow and subtle ways—they flash upon us-we meet them face to face, and we say Ah, we have known you before !- in a dim, unformed state you have floated around us, and been the companions of our best hours, and, though you have taken form and new beauty since then, you are no strangers."

The democratic principles of our poet are mos shown in the Songs of Labor-the philanthropic and religious in the poems which follow; but all are characterized by an ardent love of freedom, deep reverence for humanity, and a great trus in God. Never were poet's gifts more heartily and unreservedly consecrated to the purposes of Heaven and the need of man. Wherever the poet may find himself-into whatever realms magination he may rise, into whatever depths of thought he may descend—he never loses himsel in the mazes of vague conjecture, or passes be yond the atmosphere of prayer and praise, of sinks away from divine love and reliance; and the bonds of human fellowship are ever strong upor his spirit. It is his intense humanity which make his enthusiasm so contagious and inspiring. We read with glowing lips and kindling eyes-ou thoughts chime to his thoughts-our hearts seen to throb to the measure of his verse, and leap to the bold outbursts of his impassioned feeling. But, then, his poems of contemplation and sentiment have about them an indescribable sweet ness-a sort of Sabbath-quiet, most captivating and subduing. They succeed his stern and stormy lyrics of freedom and reform, like the morning song of birds after a night of tempest, or the evening harping of David after a day of battle. But it is time we spoke of the volume before us

ore in detail The Dedication is one of the sweetest poem the book; yet there is in it a sort of halfnournful acceptance of life which saddens us While yet in the prime of manhood, with the strength and heat of summer in his heart, and its enerous fruits around him, he places himself

flowers of latest autumn. Thus: "Few leaves of Fancy's spring remain : But what I have I give to thee, The o'er sunned bloom of summer's plain, And paler flowers the latter rain Calls from the westering slope of life's autumnal lea.

amid the shadows and scant foliage, and pale few

Above the fallen groves of green, Where youth's enchanted forest stood, The dry and wasting roots between, A sober after growth is seen,
As springs the pine where falls the gay-leaf'd map

Now this is very beautiful, but to reverse the old saying, there is in it " less truth than poetry." \* Songs of Labor and other Poems. By John G. Whittier

are possible. No positive prohibition stands in he is yet on the first slope, where the light is the way of their designs upon New Mexico and still golden, though more mellow than of old, the flowers warm with a richer than the early bloom, this Congress from the free States stand pledged and where the abundant fruits of thought, labor, and experience, are just ripening to his hand. He has yet to gird on the arms of his greatest power—the wells of deepest wisdom and the fountains of refreshment are along his future way-a way that broadens, and lengthens, and does not grow barren, and " bleak," and " wintry," but loses itself in light and rest, not in shadow and tempest. The great and faithful soul is never left to know a bare and cold and desolate season, but his going hence, after a large and earnest life, is like glad and triumphant harvest-home-when he goes from the fields whereon he has toiled in weariness or in hope, in sunshine and in rain, without lingering and without haste, and when like generous sheaves, golden and fully ripe, "his

works do follow him." Of the Songs of LABOR, we know not which t praise most; for, in speaking of them, anything less than praise is quite out of the question Spirit and form-the original idea, the scope given to it and the voice in which it is heard, all gratify and satisfy us. Perhaps The Huskers is the most ballad-like and picturesque, but about all the others there is the true lyric sound and swing-a force and vitality which fill one with as genuine an enthusiasm for honest labor as the lays of Scott ever inspired for feats of arms and knightly encounters. Yes, all honor to the poet who has thus not only assigned to "hardy toil' the attractive grace of his healthful sentiment, and the beauty of Heaven's consecration, through the patient labor of Jesus,

" A poor man toiling with the poor," but claimed for it an almost royal dignity-pride and courage, and heroic endurance, which put to shame the pretensions and achievements of war-

We must indulge ourselves in extracting a few favorite stanzas from THE Songs OF LABOR. These from the Ship-Builders strike us as especially spirited and beautiful: " He! strike away the bars and blocks.

And set the good ship free! Why lingers on these dusty rocks The young bride of the sea? Lock! how she moves adown the grooves. It graceful beauty now! How lordly on the breast she loves Sinks down her virgin prow! "Gd bless her! wheresoe'er the breez Her snowy wing shall fan, Asite the frozen Hebrides. Or sultry Hindostan!

Where'er in mart or on the main,

Shehelps to wind the silken chain The following verse from THE SHOEMAKERS contains a truth sufficiently well known to some

" The foot is yours; where'er it falls, It treads your well-wrought leather, On earthen floor, in marble halls, On carpet or on heather. Still there the sweetest charm is found Ofmatron grace or vestal's. Anong the old celestials!

women and all poets :

When snow-flakes o'er the frozen earth, Intead of birds, are flitting; Whm children throng the glowing hearth, And quiet wives are knitting: While in the fire-light strong and clear Young eyes of pleasure glisten, To ales of all we see and hear, The ears of home shall listen.

Here is a vivid home picture from THE DROVERS

Here is a verse from THE FISHERMAN, which Campbell would have been proud to own And the sharp reef lurks below;

Where the white squall smites in sur And the autumn tempests blow; Where, through gray and rolling vapor, Horn answering unto horn.

We have always considered Whittier the happiest of poets in Scriptual figures and allusions. Here is one from the same poem, which charmed us greatly:

And light the hearth of home; From our fish, as in olden time The silver coin shall come.

In THE HUSKERS there are no verses that we can well detach. Its quaint and delicious pictures are seen best in a gallery by themselves. Yet we must break a stanza, to give one rare and pleasan

"Till broad and red as when he rose, the sun sunk down a And like a merry guest's farewell, the day in brightness passed.

The verse following may be given entire: And lo! as through the western pines, on meadow, stres and pond, Flamed the red radiance of a sky set all afire beyond,

Slowly o'er the Eastern sea-bluffs a milder glory shone, THE LUMBERMEN, the last, is perhaps the fines oem of the series. The following verse, in the description of the mountain-land where toil the

imbermen of Maine, is one we greatly like: " Where are mossy carpets better Than the Persian weaves. And than Eastern perfumes sweeter Seem the fallen leaves; From the pine-tree's height, On the wing of night."

But this is, after all, a greater verse, for in few lines it impresses us with a moral truth and delights us with an exquisite fancy :

"Cheerly on the axe of labor, Let the sunbeams dance, Better than the flash of sabre, Or the gleam of lance! Strike! with every blow is given Freer sun and sky,
And the long-hid earth to Heaven Looks with wondering eye!

Among the poems which follow, On RECEIVING AN EAGLE'S QUILL FROM LAKE SUPERIOR, is cer tainly one of our chief favorites. It is a success sion of grand pictures-a sort of panoramic poem Next, we find Memories-earlier written than the others we have mentioned, but unsurpassed by any in sweetness and quiet beauty.

THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.—Ah, from no po em whatever, have we received so much o strength, and peace, and heavenly consolation! In the lone and weary night-time of the spirit, when thick darkness walls us round-in the hour of extremest agony, when the cry of the forsaker is breaking from our lips-in the strife with wrong, when the arm fails and the heart faints ecause the oppressor is strong and the wrong doer victorious for a season, what wondrous life and power, what renewals of the early faith, are words like these: "Unheard no burdened heart's appea

Moans up to God's inclining ear; Falls to the earth no su For still the Lord alone is God! The pomp and power of tyrant man re scattered at his lightest breath, Not always shall the slave uplift His heavy hands to Hea God's angel, like the good St. Mark, Comes shining down to break his chai O, weary ones! ye may not see Your helpers in their downward flight;

Nor hear the sound of silver wings Slow beating through the hush of night But not the less gray Dothan shone With sun-bright watchers, bending low, That Fear's dim eye beheld alone The spear-heads of the Syrian foe There are, who like the seer of old, Can see the helper God has sent, Is white with many an angel tent! They hear the heralds whom our Lord

On their high place of faith and prayer.

THE WELL OF LOCH MAREE is a poem of li

tions and affections-and, perhaps, for that eason especially charming. But it is fine poetry, well as gentle and touching sentiment. AUTUMN THOUGHTS, from "Margaret Smith's

ournal," is a quaint, mournful, and most musical oem, which chimes on one's ears like distant esper-bells.

ELLIOTT AND ICHABOD form a most striking conrast as they stand together in this volume. Both are elegiac poems, but that on Elliott is a terrific outburst of indignant grief, of fierce and fiery orrow, which is more a defiance than a lament and which peals out, and rings and rattles like discharge of musketry over the grave of the Corn-Law Poet; while the ICHABOD is a low and solem dirge, wailing for shrouded honor and perished faith, and the broken promise of a lost manhood There are strange and awful notes in the requien which tell you that the death was suicidal.

This wonderful poem, throughout the slow narch of its subdued and solemn thought, teaches us the great truth, that genius, however lofty, insurrounded and unsustained by a rich and be neficent life, is but a cold, and hard, and heavendefying attribute-a tall pillar in a desert of sand, giving no shelter and casting little shade—a rallying point for tempests and a mark for the light-

A bold and strong poem is that entitled THE MEN OF OLD. Of like character is THE PEACE CONVENTION AT BRUSSELS Then follows THE WISH OF To DAY, which once read must hymn on in the heart and brain ever after. And yet it is the simplest of poems-gentle and serious, sorrowful, yet earnest—the yearning of a weary neart for the peace which the world cannot give the pleading of a contrite spirit—the consecration of a life. There seem tears upon the page, and low sighs breathe along the lines. We hear only the meek voice of resignation, unquestioning and unconditional. We see no longer the man struggling and resolving, but the submissive child, yielding his will wholly and forever, and hiding his cearful face in the bosom of his Father.

EVENING IN BURMAH is a thoughtful and touch ing poem, suggested by a passege in one of the letters of Henry Martyn, the heroic young missionary. The opening stanza is truly grand:

"A night of wonder! piled afar With ebon feet and crests of anow Like Himalaya's peaks, which bar The sunset and the sunset's star Volumed and vast the dense clouds lie Paled in the moon, the lightning's eye.

SEED TIME AND HARVEST, brief and simple it is, is one of those poems the writing of which is God's worship; for it embodies that spirit of grateful service" and cheerful faith which is most acceptable to Him.

The last poem in the volume, some lines to a friend. On Receiving a Basket of Sea-mosses, is one of great beauty and suggestive thought. It is musical, and light in form, graceful and fancigraver poems preceding, flows the reverent, religious soul of the poet-that soul which is never so shadowed by the mysteries of life, or so roughened by its tempests, that it may not reflect heaven, and bear its eternal truths, like stars upon its bosom. And now, if our readers will indulge us in a

few more brief comments, we will leave this

volume to their own consideration. They will find it, for a collection of miscellanous poems, a singularly continuous and compact volume. Yet it is not genius violently projected in one only direction-there are various channels, but one ocean to his thoughts. Here are changes and scientious earnestness pervades and permeates the entire work. There is in it little of the poetry of fancy, none of passion, except it be moral passion, and in no instance is strength or purpose sacrificed to the mere love of the beautiful. Indeed, beauty seems rather to find expression incidentally, and unavoidably, than be the aim and intenton of the poet. Mr-Whittier has a hearty detestation of all cant and sentimentalism, and his poetry is refreshingly free from the mist and mysticism of the transcendental school, and the sublime guess-work of metaphysics. We are mistaken if he ever makes extensive explorations into the spiritual world: he is no seer of visions, or dreamer of dreams, and his prophecies are given more as interpreta tions of the will of Heaven, and clear expositions of the immutable laws of God, than as new and special revelations. Nor does he pass into and search through the human soul, with the lamp of his luminous thought, but rather stands before it, and calls on its powers and aspirations to come forth, "as one having authority." It may be that in his firm grasp on the real, our poet too often suffers to escape him, the etherial and leeting forms of the ideal. In his verse the intellect is always felt, in strong, vigorous strokesthe heart beats through it-it has blood and bone and muscle, but the divine and wondrous mysteries of the spirit find in it more unfrequent and im perfect expression. It leads us into a garden, green and pleasant with the foliage and fowers and fruits of nature, and bright with a clear morning sunlight, rather than gives us torch-light glimpses of spiritual abysses, of caverns hung with strange gems, half in deepest night and half intolerable brightness. It is not poetry for the ew-the learned and refined alone; nor are we called by it as by ancient song to recline on the mount of the gods, and partake their delicate and intoxicating food. On a holier mount and following a diviner example, stands the Christian poet, the poet of the people, and breaks the bread of the poor, and feeds the famishing multitude.

## HOW IS IT?

The North Pennsylvanian, the Anti-Wilmot pe er at Towanda, Pa., says-

"The conferees who originally nominated Mr. owrey and Mr. Wilmot, having received the colinations of both those gentlemen, have unan ously agreed upon Mr. Grow of Susquehann county; and he is now regularly and fairly before the Democrats of this district as their only canlidate for Congressional honors."

Is this true? If so, Mr. Wilmot has acced. oubt not, from the best of motives. But, we do not believe he would give place for a moment to a man, not sound in respect to the doctrine and policy which he has so ably and faithfully represented in Congress.

## CONVENTION IN GEORGIA.

The last Legislature of Georgia instructed Governor Towns, in the event of the admission of California into the Union, to issue his proclanation for a Convention of the People, to decide upon what measures they might then deem necessary. The Governor has performed his duty in a very solemn style, publishing a proclamation which occupies more than half a column of the Southern Press. The Press grows exalted in neditating upon its portentous tone, and calls upon the North with words of pregnant warning, to be admonished, and make restitution, prom and ample, so as to stay the thunderbolt, already winged for its flight. "We advise the North." it cries," to reflect calmly, to discard the scheme of party, the prejudice of a section, and the arrogance of a majority; and looking to its faith and to its duties, with a solemn recognition of the consequences of fatuity in such an exigency, to remove the aggression it has undertaken." The disciple of Penn closes his warning with a formal prayer that would do no discredit to a "hireling priest: "May the grace, the mercy, and the wis dom of the Most High G.d prevail in our councils!" The editor of the Washington Union is graceless and irreverent enough to style this 'fastian," forgetting that in the early part of the ssion he passed through the same kind of devo tional exercises. We see nothing very alarming

sented for the next Presidency, which will meet with such a hearty response from the Democracy of the country, that we deem a re-nomination due to his signal public services and the principles of the party for which he has so long and so faithfully struggled?"

The Democracy of Michigan must be to the staveholding States by while he annexation of Cubs, would have been impossible. Now, both in a spirit of magnanimous patriotism, to reremain in the Union; an act, under the circumstances, of sublime condescension.

The Convention is to meet on the 10th of December next.

#### THE FRIEND OF YOUTH.

The last number of the first volume of the Friend of Youth is just out. It contains a peculiarly interesting letter from its accomplished Paris Correspondent, and a capital story from the pen of Martha Russell. Besides these, the original and the editorial articles are as follows:

Our Visit, The Austrian Butcher, Death of Loui Philippe, Arrival of Jenny Lind, Return of the Dove to the Ark. ORIGINAL POETRY .- The Beaver, To a Daughter, A Child's Reason why Bachelors have no Wives. SELECTIONS .- The Power of Mercy, The Loss of the First Born, Jenny Lind, by Fredrika Bremer, and a variety of short articles

The first number of the 2d volume will appea on the 1st of November. The paper will not be continued to subscribers, unless they renew their subscriptions. This should be done, and new subscriptions should be sent in during the present month, so that the editor should know how large an edition to issue. It is fifty cents a year, or five copies for two dollars.

Subscribers to the Era, who wish a family pa per specially for their children, can hardly do better than to order the Friend of Youth. All communications concerning it, whether intended for publication or on business, should be addressed to the editor, Mrs. M. L. Bailey, Washington, D. C. Persons remitting moneys for the Era and the Friend of Youth, in one letter, are reuested to insert the business items concerning the Friend of Youth on a separate slip of paper, or on a page by themselves.

#### THE WHIG PARTY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

From the course of a large number of the Representatives from the State of New York on the question of slavery, and from the tone of a few Whig journals in that State, the public has been advised of a serious division of sentiment among the Whigs of New York. Some were dispose to compromise; the majority adhered to the oftexpressed opinion of their State Conventions in favor of the policy of the Wilmot Proviso. Both sections claimed to be friends of the Administration, but the former section pretended to special sympathy with it, while the latter has been supposed to find its principal representative in William H. Seward.

The two parties came into collision at the late Whig State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 26th ult. Mr. Granger (anti-Seward) was chosen President, and Mr. Duer (anti-Seward) was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Before these were reported, a State ticket, representful, yet through this, as through the stronger and ing chiefly the Seward views, was put in nomination, as follows:

For Governor, Washington Hunt.

For Lieutenant-Governor, George J. Cornell. For Canal Commissioner, Ebenezer Blakely. Mr. Duer then reported a series of resolution The following touch the points of difference be-

tween the two sections: "5. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York deeply lament the dispensation that removed from the sphere of his great usefulness, our late la-mented Chief Magistrate, whose purity of purpose, lofty patriotism, devoted and self sacrificing services, and stern uncompromising resolution in the path of duty, had justly endeared him to his

"6. Resolved. That the Whigs of this State, wisdom, the patriotism, and the best interests of the country, of Millard Fillmore, President of the United States, and that from the experience of the past, and their knowledge of private and public virtues, they repose the ntmost confidence in his administration of the Government, and his maintenance of the well

known principles of the Whig creed.

"7. Resolved, That while the Whig party of New York remain unalterably opposed to the extension of slavery over territory now free, and have no doubt of the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit such extension, a liberal spirit of toleration should be exercised in regard to conflicting opinions touching measures which have been adopted by Congress for the adjustment of the questions arising from our late territorial ac-quisitions; that we rejoice in the admission of California as a free State, and are prepared to acquiesce in the recent action of Congress for the settlement of the boundary line between New Mexico and Texas and a creation of Territorial Governments for New Mexico and Utah, in the confident belief that these acts of conciliation will result in the exclusion of slavery from the territory ceded by Mexico to the United States, and at the same time tend to restore those cordial sen-timents and fraternal ties which ought ever to be cherished between the different sections of our

common country.

"S. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purpose and patriotic motives which animated the Whig Senator and Representatives from this State in the Fede ral Legislature, upon the embarrassing questions which have been agitated during the present Congress; that we recognise in their course and conduct an earnest desire to seek the permanence and advancement of the best interests of the Union; and although, in the conscientious discharge of their duty, they have felt constrained to lopt differing and antagonistic views, we admire the honesty and approve the candor and the tole rance with which, upon exciting questions, they have neverthe ess differed like brethren."

These resolutions, it will be observed, praise the patriotism, but not the sound judgment, of General Taylor's administration, while they commend the wisdom as well as patriotism of Mr. Fillmore's. They do not re-affirm the creed of the Whigs of New York on the Slavery Question, as heretofore expressed by their State conventions, and through their Legislative resolves, but they do affirm acquiescence in the antagonistic policy adopted by Congress in relation to that question, and equally commend the honesty of purpose and the fidelity of the Whig Senator and all the Whig Representatives from New York, although some of them obeyed, while the rest vio-

lated the instructions of their Legislature. The majority would not assent to these according modating resolutions, and insisted upon adherence o the creed of the party. Accordingly, substitute resolutions were submitted by Mr. Cornwell, Both sets were referred to the Committee, which was enlarged to the number of sixteen. The Committee reported back the resolutions, not having been able to agree, as they were equally divided in opinion. The substitute resolutions were as follows:

" Resolved, That this Convention, respec those who have sustained Whig principles with equal ardor in prosperity and adversity, rejoice in the opportunity now offered for making expres-sions of renewed confidence in the present National Administration, and in the wisdom and efficiency with which it has been administered under circumstances of unusual embarrassment and ifficulty.
"Resolved, That while we lament most deeply

the irreparable loss of our Chief Magistrate General Zachary Taylor, at a crisis in our country's history which his clear judgment and Roman firmness seemed so peculiarly designed to meet we deem it most fortunate for the nation that his we deem it most fortunate for the nation that his place is filled by a successor so distinguished and capable as Millard Fillmore, in whose experience, fidelity, and enlightened statesmanship, the people of New York have learned to repose entire con-

"Resolved, That our thanks are especially due to the Hon. William H. Seward, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sustained, in the United States Senate, those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State, expressed in State and County Conventions, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature—those principles are eminently national and republican, because they are just and equitable. "Resolved, That the admission of California

"Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, and with a free Constitution, meets with our hearty approbation, and as a Territorial Government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that slavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jeffersonian Ordinance over those

confidence in the honest purposes and particular motives which animated the Whig Representa-tives from this State in the Federal Legislature. while embarrassing measures have been agitated in the present Congress." These resolutions are not restricted to praise

of General Taylor's motives; they extol his clear judgment and Roman firmness, as being admirably adapted to meet the crisis in which he was placed, and pronounce his loss irreparable. But they also express entire confidence in the present Administration. Nor do they bestow equal commendation on the motives of W. H. Seward, and the Representatives who differed from him, abstaining from the expression of opinion as to their respective policies. On the contrary, they signalize him as being preëminently representative of Whig principles in New York, and reaffirm the devotion of the Whigs of that State to the Jeffersonian policy of Slavery Restriction by positive law. The adoption of the resolutions would be a virtual disapproval of the action of Congress on the Slavery Question, of the policy of Mr. Webster, of the course of Messrs. Duer, Brooks, Briggs, and those Whigs who voted with them. Hence they were stubbornly opposed, but the vote being taken, the substitute resolutions were adopted-yeas 74, nays 42. The question was then put on the resolutions so amended, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Duer and his friends, some forty of the delegates, immediately left the Convention, and the President, Mr. Granger, resigned his seat, stating that doctrines had been advanced as Whig doctrines, which he, and those who thought like him, could not recognise as such. It therefore seemed consistent to resign the chair into other hands. This he did with the best feelings to all. One of the Vice Presidents took the chair, and

the following State Committee was appointed: John L. Schoolcraft, Franklin Townsend, Sam. Stevens, Benjamin R. Spellman, David Graham, Charles McDonald, James T. M. Bleakley, H. Z. Hayner, Le Grand Cannon, Frederick Hollister. and Allen Monroe.

The bolters organized a separate Convention. under the leadership of Messrs. Granger and Duer; an address was prepared by the latter; and it was resolved to call a Convention, to meet at Utica, Thursday, October 17th.

We have no room for remark on these import-

#### THE SLAVERY OF THE WHITE RACE IN THE SOUTH.

The Slavery of the white race in many parts of he South is as ignominious, if not as cruel, as that of the blacks. The following is from the Southern Press, which seems to sympathize with Lynch Law as the proper remedy for Freedom of opin-

"We find the following account of a 'summary process' case, in the Columbus Times. The climate of Georgia is getting uncomfortably warm for Southern men with Northern feelings.—South-

ern Press.
"Notice to Quit.—' At a large public meeting at Eufaula, Ala., last week, one Captain Elisha Betts, of that place, was ordered to leave on short notice-he having been discovered as the author

of an aboliton communication from that city to the Washington Era, abolition paper.

"We have no doubt, from the character of the meeting and from the temper of the sound Southern city of Eufaula, that this time the public decree will be executed. It is a just decree. Our rights may be compromised away in a Free Soil Congress, but it is no time to compromise with Abolitionists in our midst.

Mr. Betts is an old man, born and raised in the South, in which he has always resided. For the grievous sin of believing that Slavery is an evil, he is "ordered to leave"-that is, exiled from his home and country by a mean, dastardly mob. devotion to the the foregoing extract is the following, published in the Era of August 29th-certainly a very inoffensive article, as everybody, not a monomaniac

on the subject of slavery, will admit: "NEAR EUFAULA, BARBOUR CO., ALABAMA, July 17, 1850. DEAR SIR: I have recived the National Era of the 14th instant, and after carefully examining its content, like it well, and therefore enclose to you two dollars, agreeable to its terms of subscription for one year. Having been born and raised (being now in the 62d year of my age) amidst alavery, I certainly have had a fair opportunity to judge of the effect of the systom on society in this country. There is no doubt but it has a tendency to vitiate and demoralize those who own them, and to degrade those who do not. I am well pleased with the Hon. Charles Durkee's speech on the California question; and what he said respecting slavery was well said. But he did not attempt to portray the evils this unjust institution produces on and among the free white population of the slaveholding States, nor do I suppose he could do it for the want of information. I some of the Southern members in Congress were disposed to do 1t, they could tell all about it; but if they were to do it they would immediately be denounced as traitors to their country by a large najority of the slaveholders-not all. I thank God that I have yet reason to hope that there are some owners of slaves whose sensibilities are not so blunted and benumbed by what we are told are our highest interests, as to admire the instiare our nignest interests, as to admire the insti-tution of slavery; nevertheless we submit to the laws and customs of the land we live in, not know-ing how to rid ourselves of the evil. But the intro-duction of slavery into the newly acquired Ter-ritories is quite another question. It seems to me

justice, ought to sanction and encourage these praiseworthy efforts." Doubly accursed is a system which thus chains two races-enslaving the souls of the whites. and the souls and bodies of the blacks.

that the people who inhabit these Territories are

altogether right in endeavoring to exclude the

evil, and that every Christian, yea, every good man, yes, every one who believes in equality and

The editors of the Southern Press are fond of descanting upon the baleful workings of the free institutions of the North. Has any postmaster at the North refused to deliver their paper to subscribers, on the ground that it is an incendiary or disunion sheet, or that it advocates doctrines which, if carried out, would authorize the enslavement of the whole laboring community in the free States? Has any Lynch Law been put in operation against the tribe of Northern miscreants who advocate slavery on Bible grounds, and as the best condition for the black race? There are political hacks at the North who are abolitionists in the most infamous sense of the word-advocating the abolition of Freedom in one-half of the Territories of the Union. No mob ever pretends to send them the insolent message "to leave." Hateful as are their sentiments, a Free Labor Population understands too well the Freedom of Opinion and Speech, to call in question their right to hold and to promulgate just such views as they please. The capitalists and propertyholders of the North have their rights denied every day by a large class of men who are seeking to change radically the social fabric, but they are not fools enough to attempt to curb and put down such agitators by the application of brute force. That is the infernal policy of Slavery-not of African Slavery alone, but of every species of Despotism that enthrals and curses the masses of

## THE WASHINGTON UNION.

The rumor for some time past has been current that the Washington Union was about to change hands. We suppose negotiations with a view to that end have been on foot, but it would seem from the following paragraph from that paper of Tuesday last, that they have failed :

"The rumors in circulation about the sale of "The rumors in circulation about the sale of the Union are not confirmed by the facts. More upon this point to-morrow. The negotiation has terminated, and the present editor remains at his post, prepared, with his gallant associate, (Mr. Overton.) to do battle against his own enemies or those of his country. We shall address our subscribers to-morrow. If they will stand by us with the same zeal with which we shall stand by our country, our own little Union is safe."

We have always strongly condemned the course of the Union on the Slavery Question, but the editor hates disunion, and we like him for that. Besides, it is really pleasant to see a man of his years (three score and ten) so fresh in his

of the American People. He is a hot partisan, and his prejudices lead him to do injustice to his political opponents, especially those of the Free Soil school-but he is no skulker, no hypocrite, no doughface-he does not cry, art thou well, my brother? while he takes you by the beard and plants a dagger under your fifth rib. We prefer him infinitely as an opponent, to any Northern doughface, who might be selected to fill his place, with a view to play a double game in politics, and harmonize contradictions by a humbug.

#### LITERARY NOTICES.

GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL. Vol. V and VI. New York Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have received the last volumes of this new neat, and convenient edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, by the Harpers. Several times have we had occasion to bring it to the notice of our

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF ROBERT SOUTHEY Part V. Published and for sale as above.

One more number will complete this republication. It is a work full of intellectual entertainment. We observe frequent references to Americans and American authors in this Part, marked by great liberality. His biographer says that he was always rejoiced at an opportunity of showing attention to Americans, especially as he had been unjustly accused of holding and expressing opinions very unfavorable to their country. The anti-American diatribes in the Quarterly Review he protested against privately, condemning the spirit in which they were written.

DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS' ENGINE WORK AND ENGI-NEBBING. No. 16. Oliver Byrne, Editor. New York: D. Appleton & Co. For sale by R. Farnham, Pennsylva-This work sustains its character, and its typo graphical execution is worthy of all praise.

PICTORIAL FIRED BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION. By Ren

ers. For sale by Franck Taylor, Washington, There is no falling off in this very beautiful publication. The embellishments and illustrations are exquisite. Our readers will remember that it is devoted to illustrations by pen and pencil of the history, scenery, biography, relics, and traditions of the war for independence.

THE ILLUSTRATED DOMESTIC BIBLE. By Rev. Ingram Cobbin, A. M. Nos. 3 and 4. New York: Samuel Hues ton. For sale by W. Adam, Bookseller, Pennsylvania av-

We take pleasure in again commending this work to the favor of our readers. Its peculiar features, making it an admirable family Bible, we pointed out a few weeks since. It will be com pleted in twenty numbers, at 25 cents each.

HISTORY OF DARIUS THE GREAT. By Jacob Abbot. New York : Harper & Brothers. For sale by Franck Taylor,

The series of biographies prepared by Mr. Abbot for the young has been of real service to those who have been so fortunate as to be put in possession of them. They are well adapted to the taste and capacity of youth, and the author labors to imbue them with just and generous sentiments. HEALTH, DISEASE, AND REMEDY. By George Moore, M. D.

Dr. Moore has done much to inform the mass

of the People, by presenting professional or abstract truth in a popular and practical form. He is already known as the author of two works on the relations between the mind and the body. The one before us, treating of a subject in which all are deeply interested, in a style suited to the comprehension of all, ought to have an extensive and unfinching bravery that challenged the ad-

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. September, 1850 A note by the editor informs us that this independent and spirited Review ceases with the present number-a matter of regret, for we do not know precisely what will take its place. We have here the editor's due contribution, in an article, t some persons perhaps more curious than edifying, on the different christologies of the New Testa ment. This, with one from Mr. Burney, on the political "crisis" we have just survived, will prove

We erred in calling this a quarterly. It comes once in two months, and makes two fair volumes annually, at two dollars each. This number is chiefly remarkable for a capital Editor's Table, near twenty close pages of "Literary Intelliginal gence," or comments in general. There are three excellent theological articles-an address by Dr. Burnap on theological study, an account and criticism of Fenerbach, and one on Furness's book recently noticed by us; the others are more gen eral, and good as usual. An uncommonly pleasant brief one is that on Architecture. WESTMINSTER REVIEW. July, 1850. New York: Leonard

We do not undertake to characterize all the articles, but this seems to us an unusually valuable number. The article on Leonardo da Vinci is, perhaps, more laboriously and ambitiously than well done. That on "Prostitution," or the causes, conditions, and victims of immorality in cities, is an eminently able, humane, thoughtful, and practical treatment on a subject, which, from its terror and hopelessness, most moralists have "passed by on the other side." The more one knows of it, the more he feels that it cannot be passed, silently and safely. One of the foreign notices has an excellent discussion of the position and employment of women. In fact, it would be a long task to enumerate all the topics which this admirable review deals with, at once so gravely and

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. July, 1850. Published and

It is part of the established merit of this review, to have put forth the capital series of papers on the great works of Britain-the Railway, the tacles. The printer will not wait for us to finish those on Condorcet, National Workshops, and the Austrian Revolution, of which we reserve our opinion accordingly.

worth reading, on Probabilities; two good historient of that stupendous attempted blockade; and the usual complement of sundry topics. In "Göethe's Festival," we commend the excellent statement of the creed of this writer—"of Provisoism. That was their position in 1848. all false religions the most subtle, the most tempting, the most attractive, from its very approxima-

African Sporting," and "Ledru Rollin on England," we have found the most attractive mong the contents of this number. Good counsel, we presume, is given in the article on Landscape Painting; and for the rest, including that on Free Trade and on Courtship in the time of

feelings, so vigorous with his pen, so frank and feerless in the utterance of his own convictions, unpalatable as they sometimes are to a majority unpalatable as they sometimes are to a majority are not into an extremely pleasant mood with a case of Slavery and that is the Case plate.

Thomas H. Benton.

Questions of Slavery and that is the Case plate. are put into an extremely pleasant mood with Questions of Slavery-and that is the Cass plathim. His table is seldom better spread than at form! this present feast; and while this is so, we find upon the side tables a great variety of dishes, upplied by his able corps of regular contributor o his own and his readers' entertainment. \*\*

> by Franck Taylor, Washington City. In the lighter portion of its contents this per

Innunic New Montery Magazine No IV. For 80

dical has sustained the spirit with which it commenced, while in the more substantial department it has improved steadily from the first number There are several articles in the September issue of real value, and one that is alone worth two or three times the cost of the number. We refer here to a paper on "Shooting Stars and Meteoric Showers," which possesses deep interest, and shows how beautifully, intelligently, and philosophically, modern observation and science deal with ancient record and superstition.

#### A DEFENCE OF THE BARNBURNERS.

WASHINGTON, September 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era:
Your strictures on the action of the recent Con Your strictures on the action of the recent Convention at Syracuse, I think call for a reply. You charge the Barnburners who participated in the proceedings of that Convention with being guilty of a total abandonment of the principles promulgated in the Buffalo Convention, and contended for in the Presidential election of 1848, and especially by adopting the Baltimore resolutions of 1840-48, on the subject of slavery. You assume that they openly acknowledge to the assume that they openly acknowledge to the world that they were wrong, and the Hunker section were right, in their action on this subject. This is a very serious charge to make against any party, and when it is made against a body of men who, for three years, have been subjected to more insult and misapprehension than any party ever before in our political history, it should be promptly met and refuted—and the statement of a few simple facts will, I think, accomplish this few simple facts will, I think, accomplish this.
The Baltimore resolutions express the position of the Democracy, on the subject of slavery, pass

present, and future. That is, that Congress should not interfere with slavery in the States, or take any incipient steps that may lead to such interference. The Democracy are strict construction ists of the Federal Constitution, and hold that the individual States, with the exception of the few subjects enumerated in the Constitution, are separate sovereignties, and that New York has no more right to interfere with the municipal institution of South Carolina, either directly or indirectly than she has with those of Great Britain or Hol land. The Barnburners, therefore, are perfectly consistent in adopting this resolution—not only now, but would have been so had they adopted

But this resolution in 1848 did not touch the question in issue. The question was slavery in the Territories, not in the States. The Mexican war closed with a vast acquisition of free territory; and the "slave interest" demanded that it should be surrendered to slavery, by a constitutional construction. The nominee of the Baltimore Convention indirectly admitted this construction by giving an opinion that it would be a violation of the Constitution to enforce an opposite one. His election and endorsement by the people would therefore have been an indirect admission of the

demands of slavery.
On this the New York Democracy took their position. It was to defeat such indirect admission, and consequent construction of the Federal Constitution, they placed themseves on a vital principal, immensely transcending in importance the right or wrong of slavery, or even the destinies of the territories in question—a principle, in fact, that involved the whole structure of our government, and that was to decide which was the preponderating element in the Constitution, slavery or freedom. They therefore separated from the or freedom. They therefore separated from the National party, and the party and personal friendships of many years—cast behind them all the blandishments of power and the emoluments of office, and subjected themselves to more abuse miration of the very millions opposed to them.

The defeat of Gen. Cass, and consequent safety

of the Constitution, accomplished the great lead-ing object for which they had separated from their ing object for which they had separated from their party and subjected themselves to so severe a trial; but they also wished, as a practical question, to exclude slavery from the Territories in question, and in This they were joined by another body of men, who, believing that slavery is a great wrong inflicted upon the black race, and acting wholly upon and always in opposition to the Constitution, were necessarily opposed to its extension into the Territories. The Convention at Syracuse assume that the admission of California practically settles the execution and that slavery is or will be wholly the main attraction. For the others, we trust at present to their advertised titles and their authors' names.

\* that the admission of Camorina practically settles the question, and that slavery is or will be wholly excluded from the Territories. The Barnburners therefore, having first decided the great principle involved, and then excluded slavery from the Territories, now assume the position that they have always occupied in regard to slavery in the States; and the causes that separated them from the National party having passed away, they again take their place in the ranks of the Na-tional party, with whom they have always fra-

This is a statement of the facts in the premises and you now charge them with an aband and you now charge them with an abandonment of their principles and with bad faith to their allies on the Territorial question. You assume, that by acting with the Liberty men in a common object, when that object was accomplished they were bound to adopt the prior creed of their allies, and thus contradict the leading principles upon which, as political partisans, they had always acted, and which, with the venerable Ex-President at their head, would have bell great and of the search of the contradict of the contradict and which with the venerable ex-President at their head, would have held every man of the up to the scorn and ridicule of the world. There is, I suppose, no doubt that, out of 120,000 votes cast for Mr. Van Buren in the Presidential election in the State of New York, a majority were Barnburners; and if you had reasoned in a precisely opposite direction, and reached the conclusion that the Liberty men were bound to adopt the Baltimore resolutions, (the prior creed of the Barnburners,) and thus become useful and available Democrats, your skill as a logician would have been better displayed, although such a conclusion would scarcely have been reached by a

BARNBURNER.

with slavery, not only in the States, but in the Territories. Its language is unmistakable:

a That Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of Tubular Bridge, and now the Mechanism of the Post Office. What can we say more for this number than that it contains one of the series? To tell the truth, for want of time we have read none of the others with proper care, save that on spectacles. The printer will not wait for us to finish

This sober and discreet Quarterly gives us first | with them; but they all opposed that part which something apparently very curious and well related to slavery in the Territories. The Baltimore resolutions enjoined Non-Intervention in respect cal articles, on the Roman Empire and Pedro the to the question of slavery in the Territories; Cruel; a Defence of the African Squadron, show- the Barnburners denied it, and insisted on the ing the deplorable effects which would follow the | right and duty of positive interference by Congress. They voted against General Cass, as the representative of Non-Intervention, and for Martin Van Buren, as the representative of Wilmot-

We did all we could to effect a Union between the Liberty men and Barnburners in New York, and to bring about a general union of all the opponents of slavery extension, during the last Presidential canvass. Under the same circumstances, we should do so again. We see nothing in our course then, to regret. The nomination of Martin Van Buren, and the three hundred thousand votes given to him as the representative o the Wilmot Proviso, were links in the chain of causes leading to the passage of the Oregon bill with its inhibitory clause against slavery, and to the exclusion of slavery from the shores of the Pacific. For all that the Barnburners did by word and deed to contribute to these results, we have given them ample credit. Nor were we ready to blame them, when one year ago they adopted the doubtful policy of a union with the Hunkers. Although questioning that policy, we vindicated their integrity, and hoped for the best. But, now, when the State Convention, in which they are equally represented, with shameless profligacy abandons all they contended for in 1848, and adopts all that they then repudiated, as an independent journalist, bound by no party ties or considerations, we are not at liberty to suppress our opinions of the movement.

#### OUR REPRESENTATIVES VS. TEXAS BOUNDARY RILL.

The question has been again and again asked why no effort was made in the House to amend the Texas Boundary bill; and at last, one member, in reply to the New York *Tribune*, who seems to ber, in reply to the New York Tribune, who seems to have in his mind the adage, that "a poor excuse is better than none," says that efforts were made, but were rendered unavailing, because the Speaker would not look at any one who rose upon the Free Soil side. That gentleman had no eye for anything but the Texas appropriation—no eye towards anybody but his own party. Gentlemen rose as numerously, in succession, as the phantom kings did before the eyes of Macbeth, and they spread out their chests, and held out their hands, and even hemmed; but the impassible Speaker looked only to Mr. Boyd; and so the most dis-graceful act upon the American statute book was

We admire the simplicity of the man who we admire the simplicity of the man who could adventure this apology for one of the most flagrant neglects of duty, and one of the most glaring exhibitions of supineness and cowardice, that have yet been perpetrated in the House of Representatives; and it would increase our admiration to know whether he believed it satisfactory or not. How would such an apology have cound or not. How would such an apology have sound from the mouth of John Quincy Adams? Worcester Spy.

John Quincy Adams, had he been living, could have done no more than was done on the occasion referred to. The editor of the Worcester San does injustice to the true men from the free States who sought to defeat or amend the bill. The rules of the House, enforced by a Pro-Slavery Speaker, could not be set at naught. It is sheer nonsense to talk of the representatives of freemen betraying their trust, because they did not amend the bill. Men cannot do impossibilities. The Speaker gave the floor to Linn Boyd—how could Judge Allen or Mr. Rockwell deprive him of it? And when Mr. Boyd got the floor, offered his amendments, and sprung the previous question. how could other amendments be introduced? It was an impossibility. And when the previous question was not seconded, the ever-ready Speaker took care to give the floor to somebody who would move to commit, and spring the previous question on that. How could that be helped? Would you have the Speaker lynched, and the somebody on the floor choked off by main force?

There are plenty of Generals who can always than the man on whom are the actual responsibilities of the battle field: plenty of heroes, out of harm's way. Once for all we say, essential amendments to the Texas Boundary Bill were rendered impossible by the fact that the Speaker and a decided majority of the House were against them-

THE WASHINGTON REPUBLIC continues to cultivate harmony in the Whig Party by denouncing all those sections of it that dislike the bills lately passed, and by stigmatizing as baleful agitators. Whig journals that venture to differ from it in opinion respecting the adjustment. It is already at loggerheads with the Philadelphia North American, the Albany Evening Journal, and the New York Tribune. This may suit Mr. Webster, but will scarcely advance the interests of the Admin-

TEXAS.—It seems that the Governor of Texas has vetoed the bill referring to the people the proposition from the United States to purchase territory, &c. The Legislature adjourned till the 3d November.

## COLONEL BENTON

ON THE PROPOSED "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN AND THE MISSOURI ELECTION.

The St. Louis Union of the 17th publishes

friends, in which he rights certain matters :

WASHINGTON CITY, Sunday, August 25, 1850. DEAR SIR: The New York Evening Post of the 17th inst. contains a letter from this place, which concerns me, and which it is right that I should concerns me, and which it is right that I should notice, to prevent my friends from being ledi nto any mistake or doubt with respect to my future course. The letter says that the Democratic party intend to start a new paper at this place, in order to reorganize the party, and to support me for the Presidency. The Post very justly remarks upon this communication, that a paper started to communication. REMARKS.

We see nothing in the reply of a "Barnburner," to change our opinion of the acts of the Syracuse Convention. His construction of the Baltimore resolution on the subject of slavery is totally incorrect. That resolution expressly recognises the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress with slavery not only in the States, but in the Terman and foretold the ruin of the party if he did. warned Mr. Folk against tringing Ritchie here, and for out of the Fressry of the United States; and foresteld the ruin of the party if he did. Every day's experience since he was brought, has confirmed the truth of that warning, and if he remains here we shall be ruined, and shall again.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas ose the Presidential election, and shall deserve to lose it, because we know it. But my object i to lose it, because we know it. But my object in writing this note was to notice what concerned myself in that letter to the Evening Post, and to tell my friends what they ought to know, that they may not be misled by any erroneous report. The new paper, if one is established here, is not to support me for the Presidency, or for anything else. This I have told my friends here, and those who know me, know there is nothing more to be said on that point; as that the letter to the Event

minish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

The Barnburners admitted the truth of that part of the resolution which related to slavery in the States; so did the Liberty men who united to remain the states; so did the Liberty men who united to remain the states and the report we have here is that the latter will join the former, and elect a Whig. If so, it will still be a victory in behalf of the Union and will show that mer, and elect a Whig. It so, it will still be a victory in behalf of the Union, and will show that
Missouri will not "coöperate" with other slaveholding States in establishing a Southern Confederacy. It will also assort the party, and fix every
man in his right place.

You have done nobly in St. Louis, (city and
county) and have deserved enecessif you have not

county,) and have deserved success if you have not commanded it, and have insured it for the next time. You have shown that the anties are a small minority, not one fifth of the party; and of these, I am told there is not above one hundred and fifty real disunion and nullification men among them, the rest who voted with them being in re-Where do we find them in 1850? On precise-ly the ground they repudiated in 1848—sustaining now a policy which then they deemed so wrong and mischievous as to justify their separation from the National Democracy! The Washington Union understands that matter when it says:

"The best sign in the Syracuse Convention, therefore, is the readoption of the Baltimore Non-latervention Platform, and the profound silence which reigned in the Convention about the Buffalo Wilmot-Provise?" And that there was no such party, it is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the Wilmot-Provise?

The Territorial Question has undeabted!

"The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued the wilmot Provise?" The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued the wilmot Provise?

The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued the measures of Congress which threw overboard the Wilmot Provise?

The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued the measures of Congress which threw overboard the Wilmot Provise?

The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued them had not made this discovery a later measures of Congress which threw overboard the Wilmot Provise?

The appeal is now decided and eventioned and continued them them forever, and will leave us stronger them, the rest who oved with them being in readility good hard money union Democracy and will find out the truth of themselves during them, the rest who oved with them being in readility good hard money union Democracy are a minority, a miserable of the hasd money Union Democracy are a minority, a miserable of the sating them, the rest who oved with them them to with them them to the truth of themselves during them, the rest who oved will find out the truth of themselves during them, the rest who voted will find out the truth of themselves during them, the rest who voted will find out the truth of themselves during them, the rest who voted will find out the truth of themselves during them, the rest who

## CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850. A memorial from printers in Washington re monstrating against the present contract system was presented by Mr. Clay, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Mexican Indemnity bill from the House was taken up. Mr. Soulé moved an amendment providing for the payment of the instalments by the Secretary of the Treasury. This was rejected, and the bill was then passed.

ed, and the bill was then passed.

A bill making temporary provision for the working of the gold mines of California was considered. On motion of Mr. Ewing, it was so amended as to restrict a permit to work a mine to nine hundred equare feet, and to allow of the transfer of permits in certain cases. Mr. Seward moved to amend so as authorize permits to those who shall have declared their intention to become who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States. This was amended on motion of Mr. Dodge of Iowa, so as to require testimonials of good character from such persons and then agreed to-yeas 21, nays 18-YEAS-Messrs. Bell. Benton, Bright, Cooper

Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iows, Downs, Ewing, Felch, Foote, Hale, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soulé, and Walker—21.

Shields, Smith, Soulé, and Walker—21.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Berrien,
Clarke, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hunter, King, Morton,
Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Underwood, Wales,
and Winthrop—18.

The Senate soon after adjourned till 6 o'clock,
when it met for the transaction of Executive

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850. The joint resolution from the House, to authorize the President of the United States to cause a suit to be brought against George W. Crawford late Secretary of War, was taken up, and read. The resolution was debated some time—Mr. Crawford's friends endeavoring to vindicate his character. It was laid upon the table—yeas 27, nays 25—Clay and Pearce voting in the affirmative with the Democrats.

The bill to create certain collection districts in

California was reconsidered, amended so as to provide for six ports of entry in that State, and

then passed.

The bill making temporary provision for working the gold mines, &c, was taken up and passed.

The Senate, after some time spent in the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, adjourned till evening, when it went into Executive

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850. The Senate had under consideration a bill granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the service of the United States. It was amended so as to include the representatives of all such officers and soldiers, and to entitle them to bounty lands if they had been exposed to the fire of the enemy. The amendments were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading of the bill.

Senate took up the bill reported from the Select Committee on the memorial of Miss Dix. making grants of lands to the several States, for the support and relief of the indigent insane.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi opposed the bill as Mr. Chase was in favor of the object of the bill.

but would like to see it put in a different form.

A motion to lay on the table failed—yeas 23 Mr. Whitcomb said he considered the bill little

more than a proposition to distribute the proceeds of the public lands. Mr. Benton moved to strike out the 3d section and was proceeding to address the Senate in general opposition to the bill, when Mr. Pearce moved to postpone it till the second Monday in De-

This motion prevailed, and the Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the subject, it adjourned. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850.

engrossed for a third reading of the bill.

A bill for the examination and settlement of the private land claims in California was debated, and laid upon the table temporarily.

The Fortification bill from the House was

passed.

The Navy Appropriation bill was considered, and the Senate then proceeded to the transaction of Executive business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850. The Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. A resolution of Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, allowing stationery to the amount of \$45 for the long and \$25 for the short session of Congress, was adopted. On motion of Mr. Strong, ordered, that the delegates from New Mexico and Utah be

A few days since, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the House referred to the Committee on Commerce the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any col-lection district of the United States as he may

designate.
This motion was called up by Mr. Grinnell This motion was cause up by Mr. Grinder.
Mr. Bayly moved to lay the motion to reconsider
on the table. Lost—yeas 86, nays 93. The motion to reconsider then prevailed—yeas 96, nays
86. Mr. Grinnell moved to commit the bill to the following letter of Old Bullion to one of his the Committee on Commerce, with instructions (such as had been proposed by Mr. Ashmun) to report certain sections, which he submitted, pro-viding for an increase of the tariff. The Speaker decided that the amendment was out of order, on several grounds—one being that it was not german to the bill. Mr. Ashmun appealed, but the appeal was laid upon the table, and the Speaker stained-yeas 101, nays 85. The bill was then

passed,
Two bills granting lands to aid in the construc-tion of railroads in Missouri were then laid upon the table by considerable majorities.

Mr. Preston King said that he had been seek ing throughout the session for an opportunity to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, but he had not been successful. And he now moved a suspension of the rules for

this purpose.

The bill was read. It proposes that all persons held in slavery emancipated by this act shall be paid for out of the Treasury of the United States;

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 52, nays 109—as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bingham Booth, Barrows, Joseph Cable, Calvin, Chandler, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Doty, Duncan, Clark, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Doty, Duncan, Durkee, Fitch, Fowler, Freedley, Goodenow, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Halloway, Harlan, Hebard, Henry, Howe, Hunter, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Horace Mann, Matteson, Meacham, Moore, Ogle, Otis, Peck, Reed, Reynolds, Risley, Rockwell, Root, Rumsey, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Sprague, Thaddeus Stevens, Van Dyke, Vinton, Waldo, and White—52

deus Stevens, Van Dyke, Yinton, Waldo, and White—52.

Nays—Messrs. Albertson, Anderson, Ashe, Ashmun, Bay, Bayly, Beale, Bissell, Bowdon, Bowie, Bowlin, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Buel, Burt, Chester Butler, Thomas B. Butler, E. C. Cabell, George A. Caldwell, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carter, Casey, Clingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Edmundson, Eliot, Alexander Evans. N. Evans, Featherston, Gilbert, Gorman, Green, Hall, Ham. well, Carter, Casey, Chingman, Williamson R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Dimmick, Disney, Dixon, Edimundson, Eliot, Alexander Evans, N. Evans, Featherston, Gilbert, Gorman, Green, Hall, Hammond, Hampton, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harris, Thomas L. Harris, Ry, Haymond, Hibbard, Holgland, Holladay, Holmes, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, George G. King, La Sere, Leffler, Littlefield, Job Mann, Marshall, Mason, McClernand, McDowell, McLanahan, Robert M. McLane, McMullen, McQueen, Meade, Miller, Millson, Morris, Morton, Orr, Outlaw, Parker, Peaslee, Phelps, Pitman, Potter, Powell, Richardson, Robbins, Robinson, Ross, Savage, Sawtelle, Seddon, Stanly, Richard H. Stanton, Alex. H. Stephens, Stetson, Strong, Taylor, Jacob Thompson, James Thompson, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Williams, Woodward, and Young—109.

Mr. Johnson of Kentucky came into the Hall after his name had been called, and asked to record it in the negative; but the privilege was denied.

[Van Northern Democrats and Free-Soilers.]

-Northern Democrats and Free-Soilerson Free Trade and on Courtship in the time of James I, we may readily suppose that they are in keeping with the character and credit of this is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the Samel Haeston, publisher.

Our genial friend, "Old Knick," has been on an excursion to the interior lakes and cities of New York, since we last had the pleasure of sit.

Nother Whigs, after having first tried to give it to the Southern Confederacy. It is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the same three was no such party. It is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the same three was no such party. It is a pity that he had not made this discovery a little earlier. This Convention also approve of the same three was not recorded at all. He asked that the John A few members alter than they are soliters—41. Northern Democrates and Free-Soilers—41. Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers—41. Northern Democrate and Free-Soilers—41. Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers—41. Northern Whigs and Free-Soilers—41. Northern Democrate—31. Northern Democrat

suit to be instituted against Mr. Crawford, for the recovery of money paid him on the Galphin claim, was passed—yeas 142, nays 20. The Fortification bill was passed. The bill granting lands to the several States for the relief and support of the indigent insane persons was taken up. persons was taken up.

Mr. Bissell explained the provisions of the bill.

It appropriates 6,000,000 acres of public lands, to be divided among the States in the compound ratio of their geographical limits and their rep-resentation in the House of Representatives; the area of no one State to be computed at more than fifty thousand square miles. The lands are not to be sold at less than the minimum price, and the proceeds are to be invested in the United States or State stocks, to be forever kept as a permanent fund.

Mr. Burt moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail—yeas 48, nays 107. Pending the question on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1850. The House refused to order the bill for the re-lief of indigent insane to a third reading, but referred it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House took up the bill amendatory to the act providing for the better security of passengers on vessels propelled in whole or in part by Mr. McLane, who reported the bill from the Committee on Commerce, suggested various amendments, which were agreed to; and it was

[From the reading of the bill we learned that it requires, among other things, that every steam-boat navigating the waters of the United States shall be provided with life-boats, and a life-preserver for every passenger, always to be kept in readiness for use; no light combustible material shall be taken on board; all boilers to be exam

shall be taken on board; all boilers to be examined every six months, and no more passengers to be taken than certain superficial dimensions will warrant. The act to take effect from and after the 1st of April, 1851.]

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and a debate took place on the general subject of extravagance, retrenchment, &c.

Mr. Bayly called attention to the condition of the Treasury, and was proceeding to speak of the Treasury, and was proceeding to speak of the sums in the several Appropriation bills, when Mr. Bissell asked what was the entire amoun

Mr. Bissell asked what was the entire amount appropriated thus far, for everything?
Mr. Bayly replied, forty-one million four hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars. This did not include the ten millions in the Texas Boundnot include the ten millions in the Texas Bound-ary bill, nor the amendments to the Navy bill, nor did it include the million put into the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill by the Sen-ate; nor the amendments to the Indian Appro-priation bill. [A voice: "And they amount to a million."] Such being the amount of the appro-priations, he turned to the condition of the Treasury. The actual receipts last year, from all sources, were forty-three millions four hundred thousand dollars. The receipts this year (for reasons which he stated) can hardly be as large as they were the last. And this being the condition of the Treasury, if the House did not resist extravagant appropriations, he desired the country to know what would be the consequence.

After a most confused, disorderly, ill-tempered, and barren session, in Committee and out, the House adjourned at a late hour.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1850. The Army Appropriation bill was amended in committee of the Whole on the state of the

Union, reported, and finally passed.

The House resolved itself into a Committee o the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, with the amendments of the Senate. It refused to concur in the Senate's amendment striking out the mileage reform clause. But the further transaction of business was prevented by the want of a quorum, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1850. Mr. Wentworth rose to a privileged question and asked leave to make a report from the Committee on Printing. It ought, he said, to be read before a certain amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic bill is acted upon, (that relating to comensating the public printer.)

The Speaker said that the report could be made

Mr. Wentworth. I want it read. Mr. Bayly moved that the House resolve itself

into a Committee of the Whole on the state of Messrs. Wentworth and Orr expressed the hope that the motion would be voted down.

The question was then taken, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 83, nays 75; and the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on

resolved riseri into a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

After some discussion on the Civil and Diplomatic bill, the Committee rose, and Mr. Bayly submitted a resolution to close debate in a few minutes after the House went again into Com-

mittee.
Mr. Orr of South Carolina protested against this attempt to cut off discussion, when one of the amendments of the bill related to the public printing, on which a committee stands ready to make a report containing facts all-important to be known before a vote was taken. The House, however, passed the resolution, re-fused to allow the report to be made, and went again into Committee.

The following amendment was non-concurred

to such plan as may be adopted by the Joint Committee on Public Buildings of both Houses of Congress, two hundred thousand dollars. This propriation to be expended under the direction the President of the United States, who shall be authorized to appoint an architect to carry out the plans which may be adopted as aforesaid." On the amendment making an appropriation for surveys on the Ohio river, Mr. Bissell moved a

proposition embracing appropriations for rivers and harbors. The Chair ruled it out of order, and was sustained on an appeal—yeas 73, nays 64.

The amendment was then non-concurred in.

The amendment of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic bill being under consideration, to in-demnify the public printer for losses sustained in the execution of the printing of the two Houses and releasing him from his contract, &c., warm debate ensued, involving the subjects of the losses and profits of Mr. Ritchie, and his general designs in bidding, through his agents, for

Finally, after being amended, the propositio of the Senate was non-concurred in.

The Committee, having disposed of all the amendments, rose; when, under the operation of he previous question, their action was concurred in by the House. An adjournment took place at half-past twelve o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850. Mr. Hunter reported back from the Committee on Finance the Army bill, without amendment. The Senate took up the Civil and Diplomatibill, returned from the House with amendments and resolved to insist upon its own amendments The bill relating to the safety of passengers on The bill relating to the safety of passengers on board steamboats was postponed till next session. A message was received from the House, announcing its concurrence in the amendments of the Senate to the Land Bounty bill, except 2d and 6th, extending the bounties to the officers and seamen of the navy and marines.

The naval appropriation bill was considered, and several amendments rejected.

Mr. Mason moved to strike out the proviso, inserted by the House, abolishing flogging in the navy.

navy.

A short, spirited debate sprung up, in which Mr. Hale made a strong appeal to the Senat against the hrutal practice of flogging, and insist ed upon the rejection of the amendment. He was sustained by Mr. Hamlin, and opposed by Messrs. Dawson, Yulee, Pearce, Davis of Mississippi, and Butler.

Mr. Yulee, with a view to embarrass the pro-

soon after, Mr. Hate Pose to a question of privilege. The Journal showed that, in striking out the proviso, twenty-four had voted in the affirmative, and twenty-three in the negative; while the name of Mr. Greene of Rhode Island, who voted no, was not recorded at ail. He asked

The Chair decided that the vote could not b

corded, except with unanimous consent.

Objections were made.

Mr. Hunter, to obviate all difficulty, moved. and the vote was reconsidered.

The question was again taken on striking out the proviso, and the motion was rejected—yeas

24, nays 26, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Dayton, Downs, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Schastian, Smith, Spruance, Turney, Wales, and Yulee-

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sturgeon, Underwood, Walker, and Winthrop—26. So the Senate refused to strike out the proviso, abolishing the practice of flogging in the navy

[The sectional aspect of this vote is remark able. Mr. Dayton of New Jersey was the only Senator from a free State who voted in the affirmative, and Messrs. Benton and Underwood were the only Senators from slave States who voted in the negative, except Soulé, who on the first vote ecorded his name in the negative, but on the econd, his name is not found among either the nays or yeas.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on he amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The Senate resolved to insist on its amendents to the Indian bill.

ments to the Indian bill.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reported with its amendments to the Senate, and passed.

The Senate resolved to insist upon its amendments to the Bounty Land bill. ments to the Bounty Land bill.

The Army bill was finally reported to the Senate with its amendments, and passed.

Committees of Conference were appointed on the Indian and Bounty Land bill.

The Civil and Diplomatic bill was then taken

up, when
Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee of Conference, reported that the joint conferees had agreed upon all the disagreed votes, (with three excepions,) and, on motion, the report was concurr The votes on which the committees could n

agree were these:

1st. The amendment of the Senate striking or the House provisions regulating mileage.

2d. The Senate amendment, increasing the salary of the chief of the bureau of medicine and

surgery to \$3,000; and
3d. The Senate amendment respecting an ab rogation of the contract for printing.
Mr. Dickinson moved, and the Senate again
insisted on these amendments.

Insisted on these amendments.

The House insisting on its disagreement to them, new committees were appointed to confer.

The bills creating collection districts in California, and extending to that State the judiciary and laws of the United States, returned from the House with amendments, were passed as amended. A message was received from the House, stating that the amendments of the Senate to the Naval bill had been agreed to with one exception. Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate recede from the amendment, and the motion was agreed to. Mr. Shields, from the Committee of Confer-ence on the Bounty Land bill, made a report, that the Senate recede from its amendment, and the

report was concurred in.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendments on the Army bill. The Senate insisted, and the House did likewise; Committees of Conference were appointed, and the House receded from its

isagreement.
At nine o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and from that time till one o'clock, A. M., Sunday, remained in such session; the doors being occasionally opened to receive messages from the House and the President of the United States, the House and the Fresident of the United States, and from the various Committees of Conference.

Mr. Pearce, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian bill, made a report, which, having been concurred in by the House, was concurred

The doors were again closed.

Three-and-a-half o'clock.—The doors were open-A message was received from the House, stating that they had receded from their disagreement to the first and second amendments of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and had

(printing.)
Mr. Underwood moved that the Seuate recede from their amendment. from their amendment.

Messrs. Dickinson, Soulé, and Foote, addressed
the Senate in favor of insisting on the amendment; and Mr. Badger urged the Senate to re-

The question being taken, the Senate, by a vote of yeas 27, nays 25, receded from the amend-The doors were then, at twenty minutes pas four, again closed for Executive business, and at five o'clock the Senate adjourned to meet on Mon-

day, at nine o'clock, A. M. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1850. The House was busily engaged from ten in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, when it took a recess till six, when it again met, and con-The Army, Navy, and Indian Appropriation bills were the subjects of conference between the two Houses, and were finally passed, the House

ometimes receding, and sometimes the Senate.

On the amendments to the Civil and Diplo matic bill there were two Committees of Confer-The last report recommended-1. That the House concur in the first amendent of the Senate, (striking out the mileage re-2. That the House concur in the eighteenth

amendment of the Senate; and
3. That the House do not concur in the amendment of the Senate (indemnifying the public printer, releasing him from his contract, &c.) Great confusion followed, but at last, after struggle, Mr. Stanly moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate's first and second amendments, (the mileage reform, &c.,) and adhere to their third, (striking out the provision rel-

ative to public printing ;) and he moved the pre ious question.

Mr. Fitch. Has the gentleman a right to make the motion without a suspension of the rules?

The Speaker. The Committee of Conference were unable to agree. Two of the committee make a report. It is in order for the gentleman

make a report. It is in order for the gentleman to move or adhere.

Under the operation of the previous question, the House receded from the mileage reform and another comparatively unimportant amendment, (relating to the bureau of surgery.)

And they adhered to the third amendment, striking out all with regard to the public printing, (refusing to say anything about it.) and, of course, refusing to indemnify Mr. Ritchie, or the public printer, and refusing to release him from his contract; and inviting proposals for the remainder of the printing at certain rates, below the prices of 1819.

This was carried by a vote of-yeas 91, nays Mr. Stanly moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and at his instance the motion was laid on the table.

This was the clincher. Mr. Hall moved that the House adjourn.
Mr. Burt inquired whether a message should not be sent to the Senate, informing them of the action of the House on the amendments. The Speaker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi said the bill was passed, so far as the House was concerned.

Mr. Burt. Then it is for the Senate to recede from its (printing) amendment, or defeat the Civil and Diplomatic bill. I hope we will wait for them.

Mr. Hall. I don't see what good object can be ttained by waiting for the Senate.

Mr. Disney moved that the House meet or The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had receded from the Ritchie Indemnity printing amendment.

Mr. Thompson of Mississippi. I hope that the House will remain in session until the Speaker has signed the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The Speaker. One or two hours must elaps efore this and the Indian Appropriation bill car

be signed.

The House, at a quarter past four o'clock, Sab The House, at a quarter past four o'clock, Sab-bath morning adjourned, amid general rejoicing. Members did not linger. They were soon be-yond the precincts of the Capitol, leaving a por-tion of the messengers to place the hall in a proper condition for religious services at eleven o'clock, while the other portion spent some time waking and leading down stairs specta

The Free Soil men of the Eighth District in Oh

CT The Free Soil men of the signal Dataset in One composed of Ross, Pike, Jackson, Adams, and Soloto coun-ties,) and represented now by John L. Taylor, are request ed to observe uniformity in writing the name of our can didate for Congress. James C Steele is his full name. DAVID P. RUCKMAN, Corresponding Secretary of Executive Con-

JAMES FULTON, JR. We lately noticed, with pain, the death of James Fulton, jr., of Ercildoun, Pa, one of the most active philanthropists of the State. A friend, writing to us, says:

"It seems almost impossible to conceive, much less realize, the fact of disease overriding and crushing such a stout, healthy, robust frame in so short a period; but such is the fact. The time of his death, the disease, &c., thou hast, no doubt, been already informed. His illness has been attributed by his friends to excessive activity, both bodily and mental—the latter induced by the present critical position of the slave question before Congress. After hard labor in the field through the day, he would often spend the greater portion of the night, that ought to have been er portion of the night, that ought to have been devoted to repose, in writing letters to different individuals in political life, with the view of efecting favorably the settlement of the important questions before Congress.

"Though we feel deeply the responsibility rest

ing upon our shoulders, yet I can hardly realize ing upon our shoulders, yet I can hardly realize that he has gone—gone, never to be with us more; but the fact stares us in the face—he has gone the way of all earth; and though we deeply mourn his loss, it is a satisfaction and gratification to believe he died the death of a Christian. Indeed it is full worth living a life of toil and privation to be able and prepared to die the death that he died."

#### OBITUARY.

To the Editor of the National Era: I have taken the obituary below, from the Kenosha Telegraph, and would be glad to have you insert it in your paper, if convenient.

CHARLES DURKER.

Died in Kenosha, this September 11th, John Winchester Dana, aged 73 years.

He died, last of a family of thirteen children. His mother was a daughter of Major General Putnam. He settled in Caledonia county, Vt., where for many years he lived, well known as an active business man and politician of the Democratic school. In 1839 he removed to this place, where, free from the perplexities of business, cheerful in his thoughts, reverent in his spirits, he has chiefly occupied himself in the cultivation of a garden. He was a man of singular modesty f deportment; kind in all his relations, full o generous sentiments, keenly alive to every species of oppression, tolerent in his creed, generous of his means and of his strength; and he possessed that rare gift of carrying forward into age the feelings of his youth. O si sie omnes!—O. F. D.

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4. Louis Philippe.— Spectulor.

5. A Record of Rambouillet.— Gentleman's Magazine.

6. The Miracle Play in the Ammergan.—Ladies' Communion.

 The Lion Huntress of Belgravia.—Punch. With Short Articles, Poetry, and Notices of New Books. WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845.

WASHINGTOR, December 21, 1042.

Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the Ruglish language; but this, by its lumense extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

J. O. ADAMS. J. Q. ADAMS Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Bos

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Aug S—3m

THE AMERICAN REFORM MEDICAL INSTI-

TUTION,
Of Louisville, Kentucky. THE General Assembly of the State of Kentucky passed an act chartering this College with ample powers, and the board of trustees have organized and appointed the folthe board of trustees have organized and appointed the fol-lowing Faculty:
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, J. H. JORDAN, M. D. Tickst, \$15.
Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, to be filled. Tickstes, \$16.
Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeution, and Medical Botany, C. J. CHILDS. M. D. Tickets, \$15.
Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy, Professor of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy, Physiology, and Operative Surgery, J. GILMAN, M. D. Tloket, \$15. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medici Physical Diognosis, and Pathology, J. BEEMAN, M. Tickets, \$15. Professor of Obstavio

Tickets, \$15.

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D. Ticket, \$15.

Professor of Legal Medicine and Natural History, W. W. WALTERS, M. D. Ticket \$15.

Demonstrator of Anatomy and Pro-scor, to be appointed. Ticket, \$5.

Matriculation fee, \$5. Graduating fee, \$25. Matriculation ree, 30. Craduating ree, 320.

The Lectures will commence the first Monday in Novembernext, and continue twenty weeks. It will be observed that the extraordinary length of the term brings the fee considerably lower than that of most other medical schools. Those wishing further information will address (postpaid) A. H. BALDRIDGE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, at Louisville, Kentucky: or Prof. J. H. JORDAN, Dayton, Ohio; or Prof. C. J. CHILDS, Madison, Indiana.

Aux. 29—6t

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCIN-NATI.

Chartered in 1845—Session of 1849-50—Matriculants, 224—Graduates, 65. THE Sixth Winter Session of this College will come on the first Monday of November, 1850, and confour months. The chairs of the Faculty will be arr HORATIO P. GATCHELL, M. D., Professor of Anatand Physiology.

JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Medical Chemistry and Cerebral Physiology.

LORENZO E. JONES, M. D., Materia Medica and harmacy.

BENJAMIN L. HILL, M. D., Surgery and Obstetrics.

I. GIBSON JONES, M. D., Theory and Practice of edicine.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Emeritus Professor of MILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy WILLIAM OWENS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy omy and Surgical Prosecutor.

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Students will call upon their arrival in the city at the office of Prof. B. L. Hill, Secretary of the Faculty, northwest corner of Ninth and Elm. For further information, address, post-paid,

ress, post-paid,
JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D., Dean. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and General Land Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Territory. Oct. 11.—y

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take, Atlantie, and Southern cities, also for the West Indies das. Apply to THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer, THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

OF FOWLERS & WPLLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Olipton Hall, 131 Nassan street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] I have only to say that the address of the gentleman was an able vindication of Whig principles. It was worthy of himselfand worthy of the party in whose behalf it was written. It was universally read, and universally approved; and it had its effect—we did elect an overwhelming make its effect when the state of the world and the state of the it had its effect—we did elect an overwhelming majority of Whigs—thirty-two out of thirty-four of the Representatives of that great State are Whigs, elected to vindicate Whig principles, and first and foremost amongst those principles, the glorious Ordinance of 1787, now known in our vernacular as the "Wilmot Proviso." And on this subject I hope we shall ever present an unbroken front; and I trust that neither principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, can induce us, or any one of us, to be otherture, can induce us, or any one of us, to be other-wise than true to his party, true to his country, and true to himself. What amazement will seize his admiring Whig friends when they are told, that the author of that address wore a mask—that while author of that address wore a mask—that while professing to believe in the necessity of active legislation against extending slavery, he believed that all such legislation was idle, useless, nay, vicious and impious, and that the cherished principle of a great party was a mere "useless, mischievous abstraction." I can only say that I was sincere—that I profess, believe, and maintain now, the selfsame doctrines that I did then—and

first and foremost amongst them this, that the are of slavery must not be extended. of stavery must not be extended.

Having thus vindicated myself from aspersion, rehearse to the gentleman his own incantation, an imply inquire whether there is any other Whig principle which he is preparing to abjure? Is the principle of a protective tariff safe? How soon is

"That the area of slavery must not be extend I not the area of slavery must not be extended "was a national Whig principle from the earliest dawn of the Revolution. It has been recognised in the resolutions and instructions of almost every Legislature in the free States, and indeed in the contractions of the states. every Legislature in the free States, and indeed in almost every State and County Convention. As a fair sample of those resolutions, I quote from those of the State of Massachusetts, adopted on the last day of April, in the year of Grace 1850: "Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts earnestly insist upon the application by Congress of the Ordinance of 1787, with all possible sanctions and solemnities of law, to the territorial possessions of the Urion in all parts of the continent and for all coming time.

"Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts, in the maintenance of these their well-known and invincible principles, expect that all her representatives will adher to the at all times, on all occasions, and under all circumstances."

We shall see, in the progress of these bills and kindred measures now under discussion, whether it would not have been more suitable for that Legislature to have adopted those emphatic resolutions on the first day of April, rather than on the last. We shall see whether they are to be considered the abiding sentiment of the closure.

to be considered the abiding sentiment of the glorious old Bay State, or only as a good joke, and worthy of all-fools'-day.

Let us inquire, as becomes the Representatives of a free and thinking people, what are the territories of the United States; and evince our faithfulness by applying to them the Ordinance of 1787, " with all possible sanctions and solemnities

The whole title of Texas to any territory west of the Nueces, or north of the Red river, in her own sayings, and the sayings of the President, [Mr. Polk.] Before I can admit the validthe principle that one alone can make a bargaw, and that the President has power to give away the territory

of the United States by word of mouth. There are three ways in which a nation can ac quire territory: by prior occupation, by purchase, and by conquest. Texas, it will not be pretended acquired title to any part of New Mexico in any of these ways. She never occupied, never bought, never conquered, never even squatted there. Texas has, however, passed a law by which she declared the Rio Grande was her western boundary, from its mouth to latitude 42° north. Paper is passive, and receives just such impressions as we please to make. It was just as easy for Texas—nay, just as lawful—to fix her boundary on the Pacific as on the Rio Grande; for Mexico was in as full and undisturbed possession of all the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nucces, and all the territory of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, as she was of the Pacific coast. She had towns, villages, and a city there. Spain, and Mexico after Spain, have claimed and occupied this territory more than two hundred years; have exercised undisputed and undisturbed legislative, judicated undisputed and undisturbed legislative, judicated the statement of the Pacific Coast of the Pacific Coast. cial, and executive power there. All this is to be overcome by a piece of paper, with a few words in writing thereon, made by Texas. This does not rise to the dignity of a squat—it is only

constructive squat. Texas seems never to have learned that "it takes two to make a bargain." In the same spirit of wantonness, Taxas passed a law extending her boundaries to the Pacific; it is lucky that the Governor of that "self-denying State" was so af-flicted with a superabundance of modesty that he did not approve that law. If he had, the statesmen and lawgivers around us would no doubt now claim for Texas all New Mexico and all California, and all the remainder of Mexico when, under nia, and all the remainder of Mexico when, under our manifest destiny, we shall acquire that country. What are now the rightful boundaries of Texas? Exactly those which she had March 1, 1845, the date of the resolution of annexation? What territory " was then properly included within and right-fully belonged to Texas?" These are the words of the resolution. All that territory which Texas occupied and exercised sovereignty and dominion over; no more. Hers was a right by conquest

-it was not a right by treaty or priority of Her boundaries were the Gulf on the south, the Sabine on the east, the Red river on the north to the one hundredth degree of west longitude from London, thence about southeast by south to a branch of the Nucces, thence down that river to branch of the Nueces, thence down that river to the Gulf; and contained about one hundred and twenty five thousand square miles. This is Ste-phen F. Austin's boundary, as designated on his own map in 1835. These are the boundaries of Texas as written down by Mrs. Mary Austin Holly, his relative, in her history of Texas. The whole province lay between 93° 30' and 99° 30' ongitude, and between 27° and 33° 30' north latitude. It may not be amiss to say that Austin was one of the fathers of the Republic of Texas, and that his countrymen have erected a monument to his memory. These boundaries have monument to his memory. These boundaries have never been enlarged by any of those acts which constitute title. They remained the same up to the time of annexation. The battle of San Jacinto did not enlarge, it only secured, these boundaries. The treaty with Santa Anna, extending those boundaries, was the mercet nullity. Santa Anna, as President, and free at home in the

capital of the Aztecs, had no power to cede the territory of the Republic of Mexico; still less could he make any treaty while a prisoner of war. could he make any treaty while a prisoner of war.

The law of Texas was the merest burlesque. It is amazing that sane men should urge either this treaty or this law as a foundation of title. The title of Texas was by conquest and occupation, and did not extend a rood beyond. But it is urged that the President of the United States, Mr. Polk, has said in his message of the 8th of December, 1846, that the western boundary of Texas was the Rio Grande from its mouth to its source. The sayings of the President do not vary the fact. The boundary of Texas remained the same, no matter what the President said. President Polk said many stronge things; he had a rare knack of telling stories to suit himself. He said that the northern boundary of Oregon was at 54° 40°. He, said that the war was created by Mexico—that American blood had been shed upon American soil by Mexico. Mr. Polk was not at all particular what he did say.

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rare knack of telling stories to suit himself. He said that the northern boundary of Oregon was at 540 40′. He said that the war was created by Mexico—that American blood had been shed upon American soil by Mexico. Mr. Polk was not at all particular what he did say.

The drift of this Government has been for many years to acquire, right or wrong, the territory east of the Rio Grande. This was admitted in substance by Mr. Shannon, our Minister to Mexico, in that despatch of his which made us all ashamed of our Minister and of our Government. Mr. Shannon furnished a new proof of the old Spanish maxim, "that no cloak is large enough to cover itself."

Mr. Calhoun, when Secretary of State, put the question of annexation upon the express ground that slavery was a blessing, and that it was necessary to extend it for the safety of the

over itself."

Mr. Calhoun, when Secretary of State, put the question of annexation upon the express ground that slavery was a blessing, and that it was necessary to extend it for the safety of the institution, and for the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Europe. This accounts for these sayings of Mr. Polk, by which it is held we are concluded—estopped. When treating with Mexico, he would estopped. And when he dissions were not the admissions of the United States.

Described to the permagnature of the price of estoppel, to the permagnature of the policy of the law.

These sayings of President Polk, on which this plea of estoppel is founded, are untrue in fact; and as he had no power to convey away the territory of the United States directly, still less could he do so by indirection and duplicity. These admissions were not the admissions of the United States.

duet and peaceable dominion of friendly Powers for over two centuries! It is melancholy to reflect, that the sayings of the President upon this subject are only monuments of mendacity, hardly equalled, and that his acts are monstrously victous. We all know that after the authority of Texas our Government proposed to exation of Texas, our Government propos buy of Mexico all her territory lying east of the Rio Grande, and to pay her about six millions for it. We all know, also, that after the annexation we passed a law directing the duties to be refund-ed on imported goods, which should be exported in unbroken packages to Santa Fe. The United States had a commercial ag nt there, accredited to the Mexican Government, then, and for years

before. Are not these facts perfectly conclusive that we considered, knew, and admitted New Mexico and Santa Fe to belong to Mexico? Can they be reconciled with common sense upon any other principle.

Now, as Texas in her maps has located her own boundary; as her historians have described it; as she does not show a town or village, or even a single squatter, north of the Red river, or anywhere else in New Mexico; and as President Polk, Texas' best friend, and Mexico's worst enemy, admits all this, I shall assume as proved that Texas did not, previous to the annexation, own any part of New Mexico. Neither had Texas any better title to the territory between the Nucces and the Rio Grande.

Will any gentleman inform me the name of they be reconciled with common sense upon any

Will any gentleman inform me the name of any Texan town, village, or even inhabitant, on the west side of the Nueces? I have searched the geography and the history and the maps of Texas in vain. There was no such thing at the time of annexation. At that time the only pretence of settlement on the west side of the Nucces was just at its mouth, at the bay of Corpus Christi. This place, or rather name, has acquired some celebri-ty as the headquarters of General Taylor; his army, of about two thousand men, was encamped upon the beach, and remained there till it marched to Point Isabel. I have it from good authority, that at the time General Taylor encamped on that beautiful beach there were but two houses at that beautiful beach there were out two houses at Corpus Christi—a dwelling and a store-house; and they were erected by a Colonel McKinney, who had taken the oath of allegiance to Mexico, and that occupation was for smuggling purposes, and was itself evidence of the fact that Mexican

ws and authority prevailed there. Mexico, on the contrary, had towns and villages n the east bank of the Rio Grande; the country etween it and the Nueces was called New Sanbetween it and the Nucces was called New Santander, or Tamaulipas, for the whole length of that province, which runs diagonally from the 26th to the 30th degree of north latitude, there were old Spanish settlements—there were Reinosa, Cumargo, Revilla, Grande, Baptista, Monclova, and Aquaverda, on the west, and Mier, Laredo, Dolores, and Encinos, on the east side of the Rio Grande. There were intermediate towns, and Lagunilla on the west bank of the Nucces, so long as 25 years ago. Why, sir, a part of the bat-tle of Palo Alto was fought in a field of Indian corn, the standing and growing crop of a Mexican farmer. Here it was Mr. Polk said that "American blood was shed on American soil"—soil that had been owned and occupied by the Spaniards, and the Mexicans after them, for more than one hundred years—their peaceable and undisturbed possession. We have no better title to the banks possession. We have no better title to the banks of the Potomac than the Mexicans had to the east bank of the Rio Grande and all the way to the

Nucces. The law which Texas passed is all her title—she had nothing by possession, nothing by treaty, and nothing by conquest.

It is insisted as a clincher, that the map attached to the treaty of peace with Mexico, made February 2, 1848, shows that all east of the Rio Grande belonged to Texas. The map referred to is J. Disturnel's revised edition of the map of the United Mexican States, of the date of 1847 and does not purport to give any division of any portion of the Mexican territory lying east of the Rio Grande, and north of the Red river. That country is designated in large capitals, "Santa Fe," all the way to the boundary of the United States. It is the same province of Santa Fe, which President Polk, in his instructions to Mr. Slidell, says "was settled by the Spaniards more than two centuries ago, and had ever since re-mained in the possession of Spain and the Repub-lic of Mexico; that the Texans had never conquered or taken possession of it; its people had never been represented in any legislative assem-bly or convention of Texas."

This map also shows Austin's boundary line clearly defined, bounding Texas on the north and west. If any inference is to be drawn from this map, it is clearly proved that Austin's boundaries are the true boundaries of Texas.

Let any gentleman trace the dotted lines along the south branch of the Red river to its source,

and he will find what the topographer considered, what Austin considered, and what President Polk considered, the northern boundary of Texas.

Those who argue in favor of the title of Texas to the territory north of the Red river and west of the Nueces, seem to adopt the legal folly, that great many idle pretences, and numerous un-ounded and absurd claims, will, when added to gether, make a good title.

gether, make a good title.

Shall I be deterred from speaking the truth?

Shall I falsify history, in the vain attempt to justify or gloss over one of the most flagitious acts on record? American blood was not shed on American soil—it was shed upon Mexican soil; hers by right, by possession, and she was in the right to defend it. Texas evers, that if her treaty with Santa Anna did not give the Rio Grande for her western boundary, nor her own law, that our President having said that it was American soil, having marched the army of the United States there under the pretence and allegation that it was American soil; that the United States are concluded or estopped from saying it does not be-long to Texas. This argument, if it amounted to anything, is only applicable to the territory south of El Paso; it has nothing to do with New Mexi-co, for it was not pretended that that, or any portion of it, belonged to Texas; expressly the con-trary was admitted. The battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma are nearly a thousand and Resaca de la Palma are nearly a thousand miles from Santa Fe. But let us examine this doctrine of estoppel, and see whether there has been some Presidential jugglery or official leger-demain which has estopped the United States from claiming and owning the territory she has con-quered and hought.

quered and bought.

The plea of estoppel is a plea in bar, predicated on a man's own act, which stops him from averring anything to the contrary. Blackstone hath it:

"A man sha'l always be estopped by his own "ced, and ot be permitted to aver or prove anything in contradiction what he has once solemply avowed." It estops a man from proving the truth. It is always an odious plea, but well adapted (if well founded) to this case, where the great effort is to suppress the truth. It is probably the first time that it was ever pleaded between States—the first time that a great and powerful nation came very near losing an immense territory by a legal quib-ble. It remained for abstractionists, constitution-al grammarians, to apply that odious plea in the

ntercourse of nations.

To make it applicable, the law should read in

tion, admitted as a part of Texas as a State into this Union. Then, according to the statement of this veracious President, we, the people of the United States, incorporated into this Union a vast territory, containing at least one hundred thousand square miles, which contained towns, villages, and a city, and at least one hundred thousand inhabitants, which had been under the quiet and peaceable dominion of friendly Powers for over two centuries! It is melancholy to reflect, that the sayings of the President upon this subject are only monuments of mendacity, hardly equalled, and that his acts are monstrously vicious. We all know that after the another than the superior of the United States, it must be by a paper title, executed in conformity to law. The title of Texas to all her lands is traced with her own sword. This position is perfectly equitable, for Texas knew and understood her own title, and perfectly understood the power of the President, and knew that the pretence of extending her territory by an act of legislation hardly arrived at the dignity of infantile nonsense. It is no answer to say that the Congress of the United States, it must be by a paper title, executed in conformity to law. The title of Texas to all her lands is traced with her own sword. This position is perfectly equitable, for Texas knew and understood her own title, and perfectly understood the power of the President, and knew that the pretence of extending her territory by an act of legislation hardly arrived at the dignity of infantile nonsense. It is no answer to say that the Congress of the United States, it must be by a paper title, executed in conformity to law. The title of Texas to all her lands is traced with her own sword.

This position is perfectly equitable, for Texas knew and understood her own title, and perfectly understood the power of the President and understood her own title, and perfectly understood the power of the President and understood the power of the President and understood the power of the President and say that the Congress of the United States backed up the President, and voted men and money to sustain his pretensions. The Congress of the United States found American troops surrounded by hostile Mexicans; those troops must be succored; they were our countrymen, our friends, and brothers; we must not leave them to be destroyed. General Taylor and his army were in Mexico, in that dangerous position by the command of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President. It was no fault of Genmand of the President of Genmand of the President of Genmand of the President of Genmand of the Genmand eral Taylor; as a soldier, his first, second, and third duty was to obey. We must not leave the brave old soldier and his army to be cut to pieces; the arms of the United States must not be disgraced; "our country, whether right or wrong," was the patriotic watchword; we granted men and money, for our blood was up; but we qualified our doings by branding the words "this unjust and unconstitutional war" upon the law that granted the supplies; we did not sanction the doings of the President. But it is alleged that we "acted as the AGENT of

Texas" in carrying on the war with Mexico; that we conquered and bought all this territory for

to command, and who is bound of course, to pay for services rendered. The United States of America the agent of Texas! This great Re-AMERICA THE AGENT OF TEXAS! This great Republic under the direction and control of less than fifty thousand inhabitants! When the coachwheel becomes agent of the fly that lights on it as it rolls—when the giant oak becomes agent for one of its smallest twigs—this Texas agency may be oited as a parallel.

Well, if we are your agent, come, principal, ac-

count with your agent; pay your agent; pay us for the \$150,000,000 which we have expended in your service; pay us for the pensions you have entailed upon us; pay us for the fifty thousand lives we have laid down in the war in which you have involved us. Settle, pay up, and then talk of our surrendering the acres we have won, or cease talking of agency. We have secured your boundaries that rightfully belonged to you,

and our duty is done.

But, says the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. HILLIARD.] here is a map, brought from the capi-tal of Mexico, which shows that the territory which we propose to cede, which lies north of the Red river, is not included within the boundaries of New Mexico as laid down on that map. Neither s it included within the boundaries of Texas, as laid down on that map, or any other map. Has it come to this—that Texas owns all the land that come to this—that Texas owns all the land that is within one thousand miles of her, if it is not taken up and marked as belonging to some partic-ular province? Does Texas acquire territory as the children of Eve derived sin—original sin—by imputation? Texas, it seems, claims, as did the greedy farmer, all her own, and all the land ad-

joining!
It is not a satisfactory answer to say that
the land is valueless. First, I do not believe the alleged fact; and if the land is poor, it is as rich for freedom as it is for slavery. It is in the hill country, the mountain home, that liberty loves to dwell. The argument that the country is poor, and therefore it is no matter how it is divided. reminds me of the saying of the boy who, complaining of the unfair division of a cake by step mother was told that it was a poor cake: care nothing for the cake, but only to see how the bitch cut it." I object to the bill because it proposes to give ten millions of the people's money where not one dollar is due. We all know that one of the strong objections to the admission of Texas was, that we should be saddled with her ebts. This objection was stoutly resisted by some of those who now insist that we are equiably bound to pay. To provide against the possibility of that contingency, the following clause was inserted in the article of annexation, and without that invariant the bill could not be recognitive. that insertion the bill could not have passed:

"Texas shall retain all the vacant and unappropriated Everybody knows that this article of annexa-

tion could not have passed without this clause.

Does it mean something or nothing?

Was it a merelying pretext—a false and fraudulent pretence—to induce Congress to vote for annexation? Was there no more truth in that pretence than in that other pretence that we are now on the eve of disunion and war? Was this clause suppressed wrath of an indignant people? Does not all the world know that Texas could not have been annexed without this stipulation? Suppose, on the contrary, it had been added to the article of annexation, that the United States should become liable to pay the debts of Texas—that they should take her and her war, and give \$10,000,000 besides; what Representative or Senator would have dared to vote for the monstrous proposi-

Has anything occurred to increase our liabiliy? The words still stand on our statute book, that the United States shall not be responsible for the debt of Texas. The war which Whigs redicted would follow the annexation, did con t cost us \$150,000,000-it cost us fifty thousand lives. The child is not born who shall live to see the end of the pensions growing out of that war, or of the reproach it has brought on us. Let

as examine this equitable claim.

At the time of annexation, the whole population of Texas was less than fifty thousand; she had neither money nor credit; she was at war with Mexico, and there was the utmost inveteracy of hatred between the two countries. Texas exercised jurisdiction over about one hundred thousand square miles, but she was impoverished and feeble, and there was some doubt whe her she could maintain her independence. But she had a right to what she possessed, and the right to acquire more. By the act of annexation she retained her rightful boundaries, and surrendered the right to extend them. Was that right worth anything to her? Certainly, the United States acquired nothing, for they had the full right before to conquer these

We have assumed those revenues of Texas which arise from duties on imported articles, and those duties, it is said, were pledged for the pay-ment of her debts. Well, is there any surplus in our hands? Have we not paid Texas, and do we not daily pay out more than the duties amount to? Is not Texas relieved from a war? Are not to? Is not lexas relieved from a war? Are not her frontiers guarded atour expense? Is she not relieved of the expense of foreign diplomacy? Are not her Senators and Representatives supported here? Has the ability of Texas to pay her debts been diminished by annexation? On the contrary, has not her ability been vastly increased? ed? Do we not import, use, and consume her productions, to a great amount, and are not these productions admitted free of duty? Would they productions, to a great amount, and are not approductions admitted free of duty? Would they not have been taxed if Texas had remained independent? Is not this a very great advantage to Texas? Does it not increase the value of her lands, and of course her ability to pay her debts? Have not her lands quadrupled in value? Her productions, and consequent ability to pay, have increased with unexampled rapidity. And is not this the result of the peace and security which annexation brought? The creditors of Texas had so no vested right in these revenues—no claim that they are the bulls and the bears of the stock market, who toil not, neither do they spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. If not the lineal descendants, they are of the same craft, occupation, and business of the same craft, occupation, and out the same craft, occupation and out the same craft. was no prospect that they would. Their chance on the honor and ability of Texas is far greater on the honor and ability of Texas is far greater now than previous to annexation. We have increased, nay, quadrupled her ability to pay.

Will the House indulge me while I illustrate by an allegory? The owner of a mill pledges its tolls for the payment of a debt which he incurred in defending the title of his great rich farm, the title of which was in dispute. The tolls are small, not enough to sustain his family and pay his workmen. Under these circumstances I buy the mill, and direct the water to another mill pond. In return, I perfect his title, put up capital fences all around his farm, settle his lawsuit, pay the costs myself, and the very act of directing

roused, I say, You Mr. Miller, and your boys, are ungrateful dogs—you were originally a kind of loafer, and strayed away and squatted on land where you had no business to go. You picked a quarrel with the landholder, and involved me in quarrel with the landholder, and involved me in the quarrel, much to my disgrace and loss. I owe you nothing but good will. As for you, Mr. Money-lender, you are a shark—a land shark; you never lent a quarter of the money you claim; it is all a shaving, gambling transaction; and I have strong reasons to believe that much of the

right, the United States should retain the sover eighty and own the soil of all that territory be tween the Nueces and the Rio Grande, as some small indemnity for the expenses of the war, the lives it cost, and the pensions it has entailed upon us. I will propound one question to those who insist that we are equitably bound to pay this \$10,000,000. It is a searching question, and the honest answer will show whether it is under a profound sense of justice or a less noble motive that we pay this debt. Suppose Texas was quiet, peaceable; made no disloyal threats; was as quiet as the claimants for French spoliations are; would any man think, still less would any Senator or we conquered and bought all this territory for her, "as her agent." Is there any obligation in the article of annexation defining the boundaries of Texas, that the United States should assert those boundaries? Exactly the contrary. Congress annexed 'the territory properly included in and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, and subject to the adjustment by the United States of all questions of boundary with Mexico."

Agency implies a principal who has authority to command and who is bound of course, to pay Neighbors with spending money when he went to run out the new counties—Texas, that cannot prevent the Indians from scalping her frontier inhabitants? Nothing is further from Texas than the desire to have any collision with the United States. No State in this Union is more anxious to remain in the Union. The first nullifier remains to be found. She has no affinity with trai tors; her women and children would cry themselves blind, and her brave men would run mad if division should begin. The story is all gam-mon; it is an invention of the "bulls and the bears"—propagated by their hired penny-a-liners bears"—propagated by their hired penny-a-liners and "terrible-accident writers."

In whose behalf is it that we are called on to pay ten millions? Texas avers that she don't ask it. We have a right to take her at her word, though we know her mouth waters for the money; and when she has got it she will, like the lewd woman named in Scripture, wipe her lips, and say, "I have done no harm."

Sir, I will venture to predict that before we get

through these bills, we shall have proof of what I say. Let these bills rub hard—let their passage be doubtful, and we shall see the Representative from Texas [Mr. Howard] come to their rescue. Sir, I doubt not that Representative, who for months has been "cramming our ears against the stomach of our sense," that Texas claims and in-sists upon the Rio Grande from its source to its mouth as her boundary, that she will not barter away her rights—that she despises our gold—will whip in with amazing alacrity when he discovers that these bills cannot be passed without his vote. Is there any particular good-will or kindness resulting from benefits conferred, that we should give to Texas, and of course to hopeless slavery, 0,000 square miles of territory, and \$10,000,000 in money? Our connection with that country has been one continued source of unmixed mis-chief. Almost the first official act which the Senators and Representatives from that State did, was to repeal the tariff 1842, and inflict on us that of 1846—a tariff that has brought the manufactur-ing interests to the verge of ruin. In our folly we conferred upon that State-then not as rich, populous, or powerful, as some of the single Con-gressional districts in the State of New York two votes in the Senate, and two in this House, and those votes struck down the tariff of 1842. The toiling millions then learned—learned too late—what confidence they ought to have reposed on the mottoes emblazoned on the banners of the unterrified Democracy—" Polk, Dallas, victory,

and the tariff of 1842.

The war in which she has involved us has filled the land with mourning, lamentation, and woe. Does the spirit that she affects now, entitle her to our special regard?—a State that threatens the foullest treason, and robs her children of the means of education, to enable her to raise her parricidal arm against her indulgent parent? I have not much affection for this species of revolutionary claim. It is perfectly understood that our people were prompted to go to Texas with arms in their hands "to fight for their rights," to conquer the territory of a nation with whom we were at peace. They went singly and in pairs, and whole companies of American armed men with American arms and equipments—American uniforms—marched at the sound of American music, under the glorious American banner, to the conquest of Texas. It is with shame and confusion of face that I admit that our Government countenanced, nay, covertly encouraged all these aggressions, with the meaning and intention of acquiring slave territory. Had this Government taken half the pains to suppress this invasion of Texas, that it did to put down the popular excitement at the North in pa-triot times, or the invasion of Cuba during this session, we should have had no battle of San Jacinto, no Texan independence, no annexation, no Mexican war. Our people are prone to such forays; we need to use all reasonable restraints, and especially it should be understood, that no money-lender will be safe that advances money for such revolutionary purposes. We are now looking with more eagerness towards Cuba than we once did towards Texas. How long before General Lopez will issue his scrip? How long before the American Congress will be called on to redeem it? When will there be an end of these claims? What guarantee have we that ten milfions is all? If we are bound to pay the debts of Texas, are we not by virtue of the same principle bound to pay the debts of Mexico? We appropriated her revenues for a year; we appropriated her territory that was pledged for the payment of her debts; we have already removed

from her mines over thirty tons of gold. Have a care, the creditors of Mexico will be upon you. I protest against the payment of this money, for the reason that it is done under the false pretence that we are buying land of Texas—under the false pretence that we are equitably bound to pay her gambling debts. Admit this principle, tolerate this pretence, and it will be immediately claimed that all the territory which we have conquered or bought of Mexico east of the Rio Grande is slave territory, because it once belonged to Texas; and if we assert the fact to be other-wise, we shall then be told, as we are now, that we are estopped from alleging that it did not be-long to Texas, because we admitted that it did, by buying it of Texas and paying ten millions

for it.

In whose behalf is it that we are called on to pay these ten millions? Not those who earned it—not those who fought and bled, nor the descendants of those who died to achieve the independence of Texas. Doubtful, very doubtful, they are of the same craft, occupation, and business, of those who were whipped out of a certain temple eighteen hundred years ago—whipped out with a lash of small cords—a kind of cat-o-nine-tails. tails, I suppose! If I were a Christian for nothing else, I would be for that good, sound drubbing which was given to the shavers and stockjobbers who desecrated the temple—the bulls and bears of Zion. Oh! for a second advent of that same lash of small cords! How useful, how salutary.

greates that sheety was a coming, and the section of the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Early to the section of the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Early to the section of the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Early to the section of the security of the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Early to the South, and that it was for the benefit of all Early to the South and the section of the South and the So

come. In our folly, we thought the end would justify the means; and we are now acting on the same principle, and attempting to reënact the same folly.

Collecting our scattered senses, let us confide in the justice and patriotism of the Union, and every member thereof. He is a slanderer who imputes dislayed or treasurerly prefers to the confidence of t

ment.

But it is said Texas did not ask to come into this Union; that we courted her, and all that twaddle. The hope and expectation of Texas, from the beginning, was to come into the Union. That was the drift and tendency of all her actions. Her Constitution, rendering slavery per-petual, was shaped on purpose to give her a claim on the sympathies and interests of the slavehold-

ing States. She asked for admission, and was denied. She hen, with the same object in view, coquetted with Great Britain; and that which we would not

yield to love, we did to jealousy.

We do not ask for your \$10,000,000, says
Texas. True; but that is what she wants—what
she aims at. She does not beg in so many words:
neither does the Spanish robber rob, when he neither does the Spanish robber rob, when he places his hat in the path, hides himself behind a bush hard by, and when the traveller has got near the hat, shouts, at the top of his voice, "Traveller! in the name of the Virgin, put money in the hat! I beseech you, put money in the hat, for the sake of the blessed Mary?" The startled traveller looks to the direction of the sound, and discovers a stout fellow, with a long-barrelled Span-ish gun simed directly at his head; and move as the traveller will, the gun still points exactly to his head, and the gentleman beggar's finger is on the trigger, while he begs for alms in the name of the Virgin! I have no fear of nullification; men know their wn interests too well—they have too much re-gard for their own fame. But Texas has wit and

enterprise, and is not over-scrupulous; and if the Missouri Compromise was effected by clamor—if Missouri Compromise was effected by clamor—if the nullification compromise was brought about by clamor and fear—if the removal of the Georgia Indians was brought about by menace and threat and braggadocio, giving occasion to the saying, that "Georgia always has her own way," why cannot Texas walk in the footsteps of her illustrious predecessors, when there is a prospect of her being paid for her antics and enactments 70,000 square miles of land and \$10,000,000? It remains for the representatives of the free North to decide whether they will be frightened from their property by the stale cry of "Welft walf!" their property by the stale cry of "Wolf! wolf!" Sir, the provinces of Rome were laid waste; the Gauls had possession of the Eternal City; the Capitol was besieged, and its garrison was worn down with fatigue and famine. Even then Romans stood to their arms, rather than bala

the sword of Brennus with gold! The creditors of Mexico—and they are exceedingly numerous, her debts great—suppose they should insist that we were liable for the debts of Mexico or the debts of Mexico. debts of Mexico, on the ground that we had bought the Territories of California and New Mexico; California, whose mountains are filled with gold, in whose sands all is gold that gliswith gold, in whose sands all is gold that gistens. We have removed from that dreamy, that enchanted country, already enough pure gold to pay all the debts of Mexico; and we have hardly begun. Have a care, when you establish this principle of equity, that you do not establish the principle that we are equitably bound to pay all the debts of Mexico too. the debts of Mexico too.

What, then, will you do? I will give to Texas

ll that which belongs to her, and will not crowd

all that which belongs to her, and will not crowd the line. The theory of the Government being vindicated, and justice done, all good people would be content. I would have no unnecessary dealings with Texas. She is far away too sharp for us. Her history would seem to prove that whoever dealt with Texas, was cheated ex officio, or, as lawyers say, nunc pro tunc. Let Mexico—let her creditors—let the scenes that are enacting around us now—speek Peotocion; a her due around us now—speak. Protection is her due; yield it without stint; but I will not buy an acre of her land, or give her a dollar of our money. Above all things, I will not give her money under the pretence that she has ceded to us land. By and by she will claim that it is slaveholding territory, because she once owned it; and when we tory, because she once owned to, and deny this, Texas will again aver you are estopped from saying it was not ours, because you bought the saying it was not ours, because for it. We can direct the Supreme Court to entertain a suit. We shall then have legal proof how far, and how much, Texas has conquered; how much she has acquired; how much she exercised jurisdiction and dominion over. We shall also legally ascertain the just amount of the debt of Texas, and whether we are in equity bound to pay it. But this it is easily is too slow, a process. this, it is said, is too slow a process. Why too slow? Does Texas want more land? Why, sir, she has three thousand acres now to each man, woman, and child, in her whole State. They are not very much crowded—have plenty of elbow room yet; her lands are not so dear as to need that more should be brought into the market. Good lands can be bought, I am told, for from ten o twenty cents the acre in Texas. The garments of Texas hang loosely upon her; she will hardly fill them in half a century. But

Texas is in such hot haste to have this question settled now, that she will rebel if it is not done

settled now, that she will reper it to be sometimes of she is about to pass laws to raise an army to go and seize upon New Mexico, and has appropriated as a sustain this army. Well, to do this is only treason. Now, sir, all this gammon. Texas will never raise a soldier for this purpose. She compassed sea and land to come in. She would rather surrender her pretended rights to these lands and these \$10,000,000 an hundred times over, than to go out of the Union. Has Texas soldiers to spare? The cry is that the Indians are scalping her frontier inhabitants. Has she money? She sent Major Neighbors to run into three counties all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande. It is a great work; there are over 90 000 square miles in it; it is the work of many months; of surveyors, engineers, axemen, chainmen; would cost \$50,000 at least; and all this work Major Neighbors was sent to do at the tap of drum. And after staying about three weeks, and having made the fuss that he was sent to make, returns, having accomplished nothing, did not expect to accomplish anything—he went there to make a fuss, and have that fuss told of here for effect. It is curious to notice the reason why this Major Neighbors quit so suddenly—"his funds falled." "Finding my funds nearly exhausted," is the word. This is the real reason urged by this Major Neighbors to the Governor of Texas; got out of pocket-money—this big Major, that went to New Mexico to run out into three counties a tract of country nearly three times the size of the State of New York, and had not money enough to keep the devil from dancing in his pockets; and we are called on to believe that he went there with the serious intention of surveying 100,000 square miles of land, without engin surveyors, axe-men, or implements, without funds. We are also called on to believe that Texas, that has no money to spare and no credit before we talked of giving her ten millions— whose bonds sold for ten cents and twenty cents on the dollar—has got the means to raise and equip and support an army, and send it six hundred miles through the wilderness for a winter campaign, to subdue New Mexico, and that to make sure of the means she has appropriated her

school fund. It amounts to \$35,000. The school fund of Texas, being well secured The school fund of Texas, being well secured, might perhaps sell; but it would be a slow way of raising money. The bulls and the bears of the stock market, who own the Texas bonds, would be slow to buy; for they only desire to hear the rumors of war; and the citizens of Texas are the last people in the world that desire to annex New Mexico. She would not take it as a gift. Her Representative here, who talks so long and so loud about the right of Texas to all New Mexico, about the right of lexas to all New Mexico, would hardly find his way back to this Hall, New Mexico being annexed to his district; and slavery would not long have an abiding place in Texas when that institution had to encounter the votes of New Mexico.

Texas has neither the power northe will to sub-

sonable blow that is struck is death to all their hopes; that then the United States, strong in their rights and strong in her physical power, would put justice to the line and judgment to the plummet, and there would be an end of their golden

ist, either at the North or the South, are few and far between. There are more lunatics in the asylums than there are disunionists out. There is not a city or hamlet in this mighty Republic where the lovers of the Union are not ten, nay, an hundred to one of those who plot its dismemberment.

But it is said Texas did not ask to come into Hamilton's sugar—sometimes the conquest of Texas—sometimes the conquest of Cuba. Slight causes will produce excitement enough to induce our people to talk treason and disunion; and the prators and the excitement will not decrease i

you pay a premium on treason.

The nullification compromise produced exactly that which the nullifiers desired. We, in effect, repealed the tariff to which they objected, and ruined the manufacturing interests. Had the Government then taken its stand, and maintained its own dignity and self-repeat we should have its own dignity and self-respect, we should have

had no trouble with Texas. Representatives of the free North, and, in an especial manner, Representatives of the great State of New York, the eyes of our constituents are turned on us; nothing doubting that, with courage and constancy, and unwavering fidelity, we shall truly represent them in all things, and in an especial manner upon the great questions of human freedom. The unusual length of our session, the fervor of our debates, the melancholy events which have attended us step by step in our events which have attended us step by step in our slow progress, have fixed the eyes of the world upon us. Every action will be scrutinized, and a judgment, stern, severe, but just, will be passed on each vote, and the name and the vote will descend to posterity. It is of some importance to ourselves, of more to our constituents, and of immeasurable consequence to the wast regions for which we are legislating, that the laws we pass should be just and wise, marked with east, and distinguished by humanity and pa-

Let us one and all remember, that it is for the Territories and their especial good, that we are making laws—the Territories that, with strong nd bloody hands, we have forced into this Union; that policy and humanity demand that we should obliterate from the minds of those we have conquered, the memory of wrongs done and sufferings endured, and that we should show to the world that we are magnanimous in peace, as we re strong in war.

On the result of our deliberations depends in no small degree the wealth, and power, and hap-piness of those vast Territories for ages to come. It is beneath the dignity and degrading to the wisdom and humanity of either North or South to impose on these Territories laws offensive and injurious to them, because they may be beneficial to us. We found these Territories free—no slave's foot pressed their wide-extended domain. If slavery is a blessing, we should confer that blessing on them; if a curse, our duty is plain Is not the deleterious influence of slavery written with a pencil of light, in almost every page of our history? Let one of the most accomplished orahistory? Let one of the most accomplished ora-tors of the South, one of her soundest statesman, speak. Do we not all feel honored that he now holds a seat in this Hall?

"We know that the blessings of our position, and soil, and climate, are countervailed by the apathy of our public counsels, and by our exclusive reliance upon involuntary labor. Our interests and senses proclaim the progress of general decline; conscience and experience attest that slavery is its principal cause. Do we not contemplate Virginia justly when we regard her as meager, haggard, and enfeebled, with decrepitude stealing upon her limbs, as given over to leanness and impotency, and as wasting away under the improvidence and the inactivity which eternally accompany the fatal institution which she oberishes, and cherishes, too. as a mother who will hazard her own life, rather than part even with the monstrous offspring that afflicts her? If I am to judge from the tone of our debate, and from the concessions on all hands expressed, there is not a man in this body, not one perhaps that is even represented here, who would not have thanked the generations that have gone before us, if, acting as public men, they had brought this bondage to a close; who would not have thanked them, if, acting as private men, on private motives, they had relinquished the property which their mistaken kindness has devolved upon us. In this investigation there is no difficulty; nothing has been left to speculation or inquiry; for, however widely gentlemen have differed upon the power and the justice of touching this property, they have yet united in a common testimony to its character. It has been frankly and un-qvivocally declared, from the very commencement of this debate, by the most decided enem is of abolition themselves, as well as by others, that this property is 'an evit;' that it is a dangerous property."

These are the sentiments of an orator, a statesas a mother who will hazard her own life, rather tha

These are the sentiments of an orator, a statesman a philanthropist. They her adopt those of statesmen who see, feel, and know the present effects and future consequences

of slavery.

Cannot, will not the South disabuse herself of tainly a calculating and thrifty people, and we live in obedience to the law—and above all other live in obedience to the law—and above all other cise and discharge all the powers and duties concluded by this act. fere with slavery in the States, and we do not desire to furnish the ardent South with an apology

for dishonoring that sacred charter.

Were we at the North guided and controlled by the cold, calculating, and venal motives which are ascribed to us; were we sectional—not influenced by an enlarged philanthropy which embraced every part of this Union and looked to its present and future good—you would hear no word uttered against the institution of slavery. For it is easy to prove that slavery relatively increases the political power of the North, and positively iminishes that of the South.

We have in this Hall about twenty-three Rep-

resentatives predicated on slaves. Emancipate those slaves to-day—count them, as they must be counted, as freemen, and the next Congress would show forty Representatives predicated on the same black men, and elected by the same white men. The abolition of slavery would not increase the political power of the North—exactly the contrary. Neither would it advance those immediate pecuniary interests which it is alleged exercise such unbounded control over us. We at the North and East are mercantile,

maritime, and manufacturing. You at the South are of necessity agricultural, and must always re-main so, so long as African slavery prevails. You are our best customers. The agricultural interest is ever in debt to the mercantile and manufacturing. That is your condition. Your crop of tobacco, rice, and cotton, is due to the North before the seed is planted. Abolish slavery, and that debt never would be paid. You would for a while at least be unable to buy our productions. Our manufactures would languish; our commerce and maritime interest would shrink; and both the or fled. North and the South would suffer. In process of time, you would manufacture for yourselves; labor would become honorable; you would become honorable; you would become your own factors, agents, ship-builders; you would divide with us the coasting trade and the fishery bounties; and you would catch your own fish, seals, and whales. Do you gentlemen at the South imagine that the thrifty, industrious, pains-taking Yankee wishes to see the Southern fishing-smack Yankee wishes to see the Southern fishing-smack on the coast of Labrador, or the sealing vessel on the Pacific, or a whaling ship fitted from the Delaware, Chesapeake, or the Mississippi? No, no. The whole blue ocean is none too large, all the way to the north pole, and all the way to the South pole, for the sports of the sea-king of the North. He wants no competition there. The Yankee wants, and expect, to catch all the seals, and skin them; all the fish, and dry them; and all the whales, and try them; and he desires a monopoly of all our coasting trade, which, if it it is

precuniary, or political views, we should raise no objection to the Territories becoming slaveholding. African slavery would there, as everywhere else, degrade labor, forbid manufacturing and maritime pursuits, diminish political power, and render, to a great extent, the Territories we have lately acquired tributary to the free States. That most the pursuits which is now reiner to the proper county when precessary to inand call to their aid the bystanders, or posse comtatus of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the had been slavehelding. No free white man will dig even gold by the side of the slave. Will our brethren of the South look upon things as they are, and trace effects home to their true causes?

Our opinions are not sordid, sectional, or predicated on the desire of relitical power. Let the

come. In our folly, we thought the end would justify the means; and we are now acting on the same principle, and attempting to reenact the same folly.

Collecting our scattered senses, let us confide in the justice and patriotism of the Union, and every member thereof. He is a slanderer who imputes disloyal or treasonable motives to the imputed States, strong in their rights and strong in their physical power, would put justice to the line and judgment to the pluminet, and there would be an end of their golden as school-teacher in Switzerland and in this country, and passed several years in travelling over different musions of Europe and the United States, strong in their rights and strong in their physical power, would put justice to the line and judgment to the pluminet, and there would be an end of their golden as chool-teacher in Switzerland and in this country, and several years in travelling over different musions of Europe and the United States, strong in their rights and strong in their rights and strong in their physical power, would power, would not a chool-teacher in Switzerland and in this country, and several years in travelling over different misions of Europe and the United States, strong in their physical power, would not prove different rights and strong in Lewis Cass, at a time when he ought to have represented the United States at the Court of St. Cloud.

It was in 1796 that he arrived in this country, when he visited Washington at Mount Vernon, and then journeyed over the Western States, par-ticularly up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. As this was before the days of steamboats nost of these journeyings were made in the rude vehicles and still ruder flatboats of the earliest state of our civilization. From New Orleans, he went to Cuba, with a view of returning to Spain, but the Spanish authorities refused to allow him to be carried thither, and he was therefore forced to come back to New York, where he t ok pas sage in an English vessel for Falmouth. In Eng land, he resided for some time at the celebrated Twickenham of Pope; afterwards he went to Minorca, and then to Sicily, where he married the Princess Amelia, the second daughter of King Ferdinand.

Oa the restorat on of the Bourbons, in 1814, he epaired to Paris with his family, but the return f Napoleon from Elba, the next year, drove him ver to England. So ra id, however, was the change of events at that time, that before the close of the same year, Louis the 15th was restored, and the Duke of Orleans, with the title of Louis Phil the Duke of Orieans, with the title of Louis Phil-ippe, went back to his native country. Here the immense possessions which he had inherited from his father were confirmed to him, and thus he became one of the wealthiest men in Europe. As he was also a hereditary member of the noble order, he took his seat also in the Chamber of

In 1830, when the people rose against the despotism of Charles the 10th, he contrived to wheedle himse f into the confidence of the popuar leaders, and was nominated as a citizen-king. At first he seemed inclined to carry out the liberal policy in the triumph of which he had succeeded, but, like most men when endowed with power, he became regardless of the principles on which it was conferred. He was more solicitous for the advancement of his family than for the good of the State. Year after year saw the Government wresting one after another of the popular rights won in the battle against Charles. But the popular indignation was growing at the same time; and, in 1848, Louis Philippe was driven ignominiously from the throne which he disgraced. In the disguise of a menial, he fled precipitately from Paris, never to return. Since then he has resided n obscurity in England.

Louis Philippe was a man of great industry, reat good nature and tact, considerable ac plishments, fine taste, and unexceptionable in his private habits. He was, however, extremely selfish, and, under the influence of his ambition, treacherous. His professed regard for the intrests of the French people was never more than a pretence. The Bourbon blood in him, which for centuries had run through the veins of despots, could not easily forget its old courses. He was, at heart, unfriendly to the progress of mankind. His large private fortune enabled him to be a generous patron of some of the beautiful arts, and this, perhaps, in the eyes of some, will excuse his leficiencies as a politician and statesman.

The death of this man can have no effect upon the present politics of Europe. He had deprived himself wholly of the power which he once possessed, and was utterly without influence. The party which had been gathered around him during the days of his kingship, having been made to cohere by the mere plunder of office, fell asunder as soon the cement was withdrawn. Even Guizot His friends attached themselves to England. other and more promising candidates for the smiles of fortune, and left bim alone in his old age. Evening Post, September 11.

### FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

An Act to amend and supplementary to the act entipersons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre were uttered on a sentatives of the United States of Am most interesting occasion, in the bosom of his friends, deliberating on their own Constitution in the Capitol of his own beloved Virginia. Let virtue of any act of Congress, by the circuit the North listen, withhold her own opinions, let courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to ex-ercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may Cannot, will not the South disabuse nersent the opinion that the North desires to interfere with slavery where it exists by law? We at with slavery where it exists by law? We at imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the continuous of Santamber, seventeen hundred

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the superior court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the circuit court of the United States; and all commissioners who shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the superior court of any organized Territory of the United States, shall possess all the powers, and exercise all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers

and duties conferred by this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the circuit courts of the United States, and the superior courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the num-ber of commissioners, with a view to afford rea-sonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed

by this act. SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States in their re-spective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the superior courts of the Territories, severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certifi-cates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Ter-ritory from which such persons may have escaped

rocess of Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall lves; labethe duty of all marshals and deputy marshals marshal refuse to receive such process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on con-viction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the circuit or district court for the district of such marshal; and after court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody under the provisions under this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable on his official bond to be prosecuted for the heart of such delimant for the full value of the whales, and try them; and he desires a monopoly of all our coasting trade, which, if it it is not now, shertly will be, the greatest in the world.

Abolish slavery—gave to labor its dignity and honor, and all these stirring and lucrative pursuits would in time become at least half (perhaps the better half) yours. We, then, have no immediate pecuniary interest in abolishing slavery if we could.

If we were governed by short-sighted, sectional, pccuniary, or political views, we should raise no more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute the pull value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, and try them; and he better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute the purchase of the benefit of such claimant for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive, in the State, Territory, or district whence he escaped; and the better to enable the said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing two could. that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers anywherein the State within which they are issued.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That when a

person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or atterney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing, acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension SEE SECOND PAGE